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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them, uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE WRECKED ABBOTSFORD.

LONDON, July 23.—The steamship Abbotsford, which went ashore in Cummaes bay, keeled over this morning and her stern sunk in seven fathoms of water. The vessel is a complete wreck.

COLLY BROTHERS BAILED.

LONDON, July 23.—Alexander and William Colly, committed in default of $40,000 bail, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense, have secured the necessary bonds and been released.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S ATTACK ON DISRAELI AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 23.—The protest placed by Mr. Plimsoll on the table of the House last night is published. In it Mr. Plimsoll says: "I protest, in the name of God, against the Premier's Shipping bill. Although the bill itself is an atrocious sham, there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House to change it into a good measure." He denounces the present laws against breach of contract, which leaves sailors who have unknowingly agreed to sail in unseaworthy ship, the alternative of the gaol or death, and continues: "I charge the Government with willingly playing into the hands of maritime murderous, inside and outside of the House, to secure a continuance of the present murderous system. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in this House, fit representatives of more numerous, but not greater villains outside. I demand that the bill be proceeded with. Failing in this, I lay upon the heads of the Premier and his colleagues the blood of all those who perish next winter from preventible causes, and denounce against him and them the wrath of God."

COMMONS PASS CANADA COPYRIGHT BILL.

LONDON, July 23.—The House of Commons passed the Canada Copyright bill.

METHOD IN PLIMSOLL'S MADNESS.

The Central Press reports of the scenes in the House over the Shipping bill, says it was remarked in the lobbies that there was much method in Plimsoll's madness. The outburst was apparently prearranged. Plimsoll came to the House with his valise and was prepared to go to prison. He has been in the library of the Commons to-day, searching for precedents. He persists in his refusal to withdraw his remarks. A tremendous scene is expected when the subject comes up again next Thursday.

DEATH OF FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

Sir Francis Bond Head, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and well known as an author, is dead.

OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER NENE.

The waters of the river Nene at Peterboro, are from fifteen to twenty feet above the ordinary level. The rise was so sudden that bedrooms in buildings along the river were flooded, and the sleeping inmates barely escaped with their lives. Four thousand acres of grazing land are flooded between Earith and Denburgh, and three thousand cattle are deprived of pasturage. The water is three and four feet deep on four thousand acres of land near Whittlesey.

HOME RULERS NOT TO ATTEND THE DUBLIN BANQUET.

LONDON, July 23.—The Home Rule members of Parliament have abandoned their intention of attending the Home Rule banquet in Dublin on the 4th of August, because Mr. Newdegate's convent bill, which they oppose, is expected to come up in the House of Commons at that time.

LORDS PASS THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL ON SECOND READING.

The channel tunnel bill, which has already passed the House of Commons, passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day, without opposition.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, July 23.—The constitution adopted by the Presbyterian Council has been made public. The name given the union is "The Alliance of the Reformed Church throughout the World." All churches are included which hold to the Presbyterian system and creed. The preamble of the constitution recites the objects of the alliance, which are to demonstrate the unity of belief among Protestants, organize mission work, promote educational and social reforms, and oppose infidelity and religious intolerance.

CATHOLIC CLERGY GIVING IN.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government continues to receive from important members of the Catholic clergy their submission to the law relative to the administration of church property.

Germany.

COMING TO OUR CENTENNIAL.

BERLIN, July 23.—The list of German exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has been officially closed. The number of those who intend to exhibit in the art department is 800. The large manufactories on the Rhine and in Westphalia and Saxony will be specially represented. An Imperial Commissioner has been appointed to obtain more room for the German department in the exhibition building.

Spain.

PROGRESS WITH THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, July 23.—The Constitutional Committee yesterday adopted, by a vote of twenty-two against eight, the article of the proposed constitution establishing religious toleration.

CREW OF THE BAYONES RELEASED.

SANTANDER, July 23.—The Carlists have released the crew of the Spanish steamer Bayones, which was wrecked near Motrico.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 23.—Steamship Denmark, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 23, 5 P. M.—Consols 91 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¼; do 1867, 108; 10-40s, 103½; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad stocks—New York Central 93; Erie 13; preferred 27. Spirits of petroleum 8@8¼d. Turpentine 22@23s.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes 65 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton firmer; middling Uplands 7 15-16; Orleans 7 15-16. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days 41,000 quarters, including 31,000 quarters American. No 2 Red Spring 10s@10s 3d. Corn—Mixed 36c. Pork—Western 75s; Eastern 80s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7½d. Cheese 53s.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined petroleum 23¾ francs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Political Fight Among Cherokees.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a brief account of a desperate affray between the political factions of the Cherokee Indian nation at Skin Bayou, twelve miles from Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 18th inst., in which three men, Sylvester King, William Sanders and Joseph Coody, were killed. Seven men emptied double-barrelled shot guns into Coody. At last accounts the rival factions, numbering about thirty-one on each side, had gathered at the scene of the difficulty, and some firing had taken place, but with what result is not known.

Alleged Long Point Car Robbers Committed.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The examination of Ta. Edmunds and Andrew J. Cochran, charged with being concerned in the attempted robbery of the Adams' Express and the killing of Engineer Eames, at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, two weeks ago, took place at Greenup, Ill., yesterday, and after considerable testimony had been taken and an argument made by counsel, Justice McConnah committed both the prisoners without bail.

Bank Robbery at Winthrop, Maine.

WINTHROP, MAINE, July 23.—A robbery of the Winthrop National Bank occurred about three o'clock this morning. The bank is on the second floor of a brick building on Main street, near the Winthrop House. The safes were blown open by nitro-glycerine. There were three distinct explosions, all heard by several persons. The robbers left within ten minutes of the last explosion, which blew out all the windows in the front part of the bank and caused a general smash-up inside. The contents of the main safe were so badly mutilated, and so many fragments were left behind, that it is thought the amount secured by the robbers could not have been large. The capital of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of deposits in the savings bank was about one hundred thousand. The safes of both institutions were rifled of their entire contents. The standing of the bank, the directors say, will not be impaired. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

Book keeper Charged With Embezzlement.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Charles Durham, a book-keeper in the employ of Wm. Glenning & Co., was brough before the magistrate yesterday, charged with embezzling some $2,000, which was made up of a series of small speculations extending over a year or eighteen months.

Chicago Rectifying Establishment Seized.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Supervisor Matthews and Revenue Agents Garrett, Vance and Aimon have seized the entire rectifying establishments of the River Distilling Company, for the duplicate use of stamps and other frauds. More seizures will follow. The officers are working vigorously.

Inducements Offered

Wash and to prompt men on flour, grocer- and general merchandise, at the Checkered

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Proceedings of Cotton Convention.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS July 23.—The Cotton Covention to-day elected John Phelps, of New Orleans, President; Stephen Harrison, of New York, Vice President. The following Directors were elected: E. C. Stone, of Galveston; W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston; Henry Hall, of Mobile; J. W. Lathrop, of Savannah; W. A. Goodwin, of Memphis; J. F. Wheless, of Nashville; and W. C. Reynolds, of Norfolk.

A committee of three was appointed by the President to inquire into the question of the insecurity of bills of lading. It was moved that the Convention recommend to Congress an early completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the acceptance of the proposition made by Col. Thos. A. Scott. The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Pluckney, of Charleston, moved that two grades be established, in addition to those adopted at the last convention, to be known as "middling fair" and "fair;" and that the Committee on Classification in New York be requested to put up the same and forward to other exchanges.

Mr. Johnson, of Savannah, moved that all cotton exchanges represented at the Convention should account for the official use of the figures of the next crop statement to be compiled by the committee appointed from the National Exchange for that purpose. Adopted.

The Convention then received the report of the committee upon the plan pursued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to secure correct information and make up an official crop statement for 1874-75. It was favorably received. It was resolved to adopt the same plan for the National Cotton Exchange reports in future, and the report of the committee upon the definition of false and fraudulently packed cotton and mixed cotton was received. False and fraudulently packed cotton is defined to be such bales as may contain any foreign substance; water packed bales, or bales containing damaged cotton in the interior, with indication of such damage upon the exterior of bales, and such bales as are plated, or composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior of bales, in a manner not to be detected with the opening of bales. This definition was unanimously adopted and made official. It was moreover resolved that the reclamation of such cotton, to be valid, must be made within one hundred days after arrival and be presented to the seller at the point of shipment within thirty days thereafter.

The same committee reported the following definition of mixed packed cottons: Such bales as contain more than one quality of cotton, the lower quality being situated in the bale that no design of false or fraudulent packing appears. The difference, however, in qualities must equal at least one-half the grade in bales sold as "low middling" and above, and one-full grade of bales sold as below "low middling." This was adopted and made official.

There was an evening session, at which the subject of locating the National Cotton Convention was brought forward. The Committee was in favor of Augusta. This report was adopted, as was also a motion that the Executive Council be instructed to obtain a charter and provide a seat for the National Cotton Exchange Association.

NEW ORLEANS.

Resignation of State Auditor Clinton—Compliments of the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—State Auditor Clinton has sent in his resignation to Gov. Kellogg, to take effect December 15, 1875. He says: "I fix upon that date for the reason that an earlier resignation would compel you, under Article seven of the Constitution, to order a new election to fill the vacancy, and this would involve a large expense to the State which I know you desire to avoid." He states that he had long desired to resign, but waited until his character had been vindicated, which had been done by the report of the experts and the evidence adduced at the recent trials, though, unfortunately, he was not permitted to testify, and consequently many facts in his favor, known only to himself, remained undeveloped. He assigns as one reason for retiring, inability to get along harmoniously with the State Treasurer.

Governor Kellogg, in accepting the resignation, says: "Though, in the discharge of my official duty, I ordered an investigation to be made into your accounts, and directed the law officers of the State to prosecute the charges preferred against you, I have never for one moment believed you to have been personally guilty of dishonesty in the administration of your office. Before the experts made their report I had examined into many of the charges urged against you, and found them to be groundless." He says that subsequent conversation with the experts, one of whom was the President of the Cotton Exchange, and the testimony adduced here only confirmed him in that opinion.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Swimming Match—Coyle Recovering—He Claims to Have Been Drugged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Coyle, the American swimmer in the race with Johnson, remained unconscious until one o'clock this morning. He then slept, and awoke all right. He says he was drugged by brandy. A few minutes before he became exhausted he was feeling splendidly, and felt positive he could reach Gloucester. He says if he could have gone twenty minutes longer he would have won the race, as Johnson was a mile and a half behind him, and as he would have soon encountered a strong ebb tide he would have been compelled to give up. Coyle states his willingness and anxiety to swim the Englishman at any time, either for a distance of five, eight or ten miles. Johnson admits Coyle to be the better swimmer and capable of beating him.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hugh Donahue completed, at Mystic Park, Boston, the task of walking 1,100 consecutive hours. He was in good condition at the close.

The woman who was assaulted on the tugboat Mike Norton, in New York, Tuesday night, is not the wife of Colonel Merritt, of the United States Army, as she claimed to be. She is a native of Ludlow, Mass., and is well known to the police.

The projectors of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club have secured the following named professionals: Radcliffe, Snyder and Fields, of Philadelphia; Dorcher, of Washington; Albertson, of Camden; Freed, of Reading. The other three will probably be secured in a few days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1875.

WRECKED STEAMER REPORTED.

The ship Lahone, from New Orleans, reports July 16th, six miles south of Frying Pan shoals, the light ship saw the three mast heads of a large steamer sunk.

LATEST INFLATION SCHEME.

Secretary Fish has informed Mayor Wickham that an association of counterfeiters, with headquarters at Barcelona, are preparing to issue in this city $12,000,000 of counterfeit notes of the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

Oil Well on Fire.

ST. JOE, PA., July 23.—The O'Neil & Clark well on the Joseph Graham farm, near the village of St. Joe, struck sand this morning, commenced flowing and immediately caught fire from the boiler. The engine house and derrick were completely destroyed. Patrick McBride and J. C. Farmer were badly burned, though not dangerously.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the southern portion of the former, winds shifting to southeasterly, with possibly light rains.

There were 198 deaths in Vera Cruz during the month of June, of which 125 were from vomito.

The strike of the weavers at Brunn, Austria, has ended in a compromise with the employers.

Base Ball.—At New York, Chicagos 9, Atlantics 2. At New Haven, St. Louis Browns 8, New Havens 0.

The steamers Maine, from Bremen, and Olympia, from Mediterranean ports, have arrived at New York; and the China, from Liverpool, at Boston.

The documents missing from the office of the Division Engineer of the Erie Canal are the final account books and other papers and documents relating to three contracts which are the subject of investigation by the Canal Commission.

The steamship City of Limerick has been secured to take the place of the Abbotsford, lost on the coast of Wales, and will sail from Liverpool on next Wednesday. By this arrangement the sailing of the American Line will proceed without interruption. The Abbotsford was fully insured in Great Britain and France, and her freight in this country and Europe. Her cargo was a large one.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Funds Counted—No New Deficits Discovered—Adverse Opinion of Attorney General on the Chorpenning Claim—Court of Claims the Next Resort—Measures to Protect the Mexican Border.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1875.

The Treasury Count Completed.

The count of funds in the Treasury vaults has been completed, and the Committee were to-day engaged in writing their report, which will be submitted to the Secretary to-morrow. Everything has been found correct, except deficits that were known before the count began. The Treasurer says the system was so loose when he came into office that his only wonder is that much greater sums were not stolen. He thinks he has now instituted a system of checks and balances that will make theft impossible by any of the known methods.

The Chorpenning Claim.

The Attorney General's opinion against the Chorpenning claim was forwarded to the President to-day. This does not end the claim, however, as the claimant can, and doubtless will, take his case before the Court of Claims, which court has jurisdiction to consider it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1875.

PROTECTION OF THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The Government has purchased at New Orleans the steamer Planter, drawing but four feet of water. She will be properly armed and manned and sent to the Rio Grande to prevent Mexicans crossing into Texas and running off cattle. The Planter has been ordered to Mobile, and Lieutenant Commander D. C. Keils has been detached from the iron clad Canonicus and sent to that city to take command. It is said that one or two other steamers of similar character will be purchased and fitted out to act with the Planter in the suppression of Mexican depredations.

THE CHEYENNE PRISONERS IN FLORIDA—LONE BEAR INSANE.

Information has been received from Fort Marion, Florida, that Lone Bear, one of the Cheyenne prisoners at that fort, has become insane, and application has been made to have him sent to the Government insane asylum near this city. This is the same Indian who attempted suicide on the road to Florida. Under the recent order to send the families of these prisoners to them, directions have been given that one wife to each prisoner and the children under twelve years of age be forwarded.

CONDITION OF SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

The returns of the Department of Agriculture for July 1st, show the condition of spring and winter wheat together, at about eighty-two per cent. of an average. Winter wheat, including California, averages seventy-four, and spring wheat ninety-six. The spring wheat region in the Northeast and Northwest are generally in high condition. Of the winter wheat area, the South Atlantic and Gulf States are generally above the average, but in the Middle States the condition is very low, New York ranging down to forty-five. West of the Alleghenies the prospect is better, the State averages being between seventy-one in Ohio, and ninety-five in Iowa. California reports winter wheat at seventy-six, and spring wheat at seventy-five.

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATORS OF INDIAN FRAUDS.

The President has selected Senator Morrill, of Maine; Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, as additional Commissioners to investigate the alleged Indian frauds.

INTERNAL REVENUE GAUGERS.

The following Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First Illinois district have been appointed: J. S. Phelps, George A. Dickerson, Robert S. Hitt, Sidney S. Waterman, Charles S. Rand. The following storekeepers have been commissioned: Edward Wellington, Thomas H. Merkley, William E. Waite, Joseph Hosmer, John C. Harrington and Henry R. Smith, for the First district of Illinois; and James McCosh, for the First Missouri.

MILWAUKEE.

The Fevenue Collector and Deputy Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—J. M. Beam, Collector of Internal Revenue, and a deputy collector were arrested today, on an order issued by the commissioner of a State court, on complaint of one Ferdinand A. Hartmann. The collector had seized a distillery and contents to enforce the payment of an assessment. Among the contents were fourteen barrels of highwines, of which Hartmann claims to be the owner. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $17,000 each.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion in an Iowa City Paper Mill—Five men Killed and Mill Destroyed.

IOWA CITY, IOWA., July 23.—At nine o'clock last night one of the cooking tanks in Close & Son's paper mill exploded, causing the explosion of four others, and utterly destroying the stock in the stock rooms. The men at work in the destroyed mill (five) were killed—Chiha, the fireman, Gilmore, foreman, and Smaler and Tierney, laborers. Herman Bechtel, a workman in a flour mill near by, had stepped into the paper mill about a moment before and was instantly killed. The bodies of Chiha, Bechtel and Gilmore were blown five hundred feet across the street and over the houses, and were recovered. The bodies of Tierney and Smaler were either burned in the ruins or blown into the river. The mill was worth $250,000, and was turning out six tons of brown paper, running twenty-four hours a day, with double sets of hands. The two large paper machines are uninjured. At this hour ten gangs of men are at work by the light of lanterns and fires, clearing away the ruin, which presents a terrible appearance. Gilmore's wife, who is on the eve of confinement, is not expected to rally from the shock, and Bechtel's mother is thought to be dying.

LATER—Since the last dispatch six men are proved to have been killed. The sixth was a Scotchman, named Walter Simpson, who was in the "cut straw chamber," over the exploded tanks. He was seen to go up with the tank and over it, to an estimated heighth of 512 feet. Falling, he went through the roof of a paint shop, seventy yards away from the mill, knocking a hole through the shingles and the lath sheeting beneath, and breaking two rafters. He was found this morning lying on the floor of the room beneath.

The value of the mill is a quarter of a million dollars. The loss of Mr. Close is about $20,000. The paper machines and pulping engines are not injured. It is decided that he was a chemical explosion. The pressure at the boilers was only fifty pounds, and less at the exploded tanks. The straw is pulped in the tanks with lime and acids, and the result of the chemic l combination must have evolved an explosive force far greater than was possible with a steam pressure of forty pounds. The dead will be buried at 2 P. M. on Sunday. Three of them were Catholics and three of them Protestants. The priests and pastors have agreed to hold the ceremonies together.

Fell From a Fourth Story Window.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—A man, aged about thirty-five, who registered as W. H. Vandiver, of Cincinnati, fell from a fourth story window of the Fountain Hotel in this city this morning, and was instantly killed.

Father and Son Drowned.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—Bernard Sailer and his young son were drowned yesterday, in Irondequoit bay, by the upsetting of a boat.

Fatal Accident at Coal Mines.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A car on an incline at the coal mines at Ashland, Ky., yesterday broke loose and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Clayton, killing a woman and a boy ten years old.

Locomotive Explosion—Three Men Killed.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 23.—An engine on the Delaware division of the Erie Railway exploded its boiler this evening, killing engineer Jefferson Fuller, fireman Stevenson and a flagman, name unknown.

The Explosion at Newark, Ohio—But One Death Resulting.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The *Gazette's* Newark, Ohio, special of to-night says that twenty-two persons, of which number sixteen were boys, were badly burned in the explosion mantioned in these dispatches last evening, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Frey, the boy whose hands, head and face were severely burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the too free use of the inflammable fluid which was used in saturating the building for testing the fire extinguisher. The fluid ran from the building into the street, where it was accidentally ignited and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd were overwhelmed by them.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

First Witnesses for the Prosecution.

DETAILS OF THE BLOODY BUTCHERY.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 23.—At two o'clock the first witness was called, Robert Keyes. He came to Utah October 2, 1857, through Mountain Meadows; saw two piles of bodies of women and children piled promiscuously about; there were from sixty to seventy; the children were from two months old to twelve years; the smaller ones were more torn by wolves and crows; some bodies were shot, some had their throats cut, some were stabbed, and all were torn by wolves, except one woman, who, a little way off, appeared as if asleep; she had a ball hole in her left side. It appeared as if the bodies had been dead fifteen days. Seven of us saw a pile of men's bodies further on; didn't go to see them; they had no clothing on, except on the legs and one sock on a man; none were scalped.

Asahel Bennett called.—Was at the Meadows in December, 1857; saw bones there, a horrible sight—the skeletons of women and children, curls, long tresses of hair, dried blood; the children were from ten to twelve years of age; some of the skulls had flesh dried on; the bodies had been covered up and wolves had evidently dug them up.

Phillip Klingen Smith, a defendant, of San Bernardino, Calo, called.—The prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi* as to him. Lived at Cedar City in 1857 from 1852. The Meacows were forty-five miles south of Cedar, on the California road. Was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of emigrants coming; people were forbidden to trade with them; felt bad about it; saw a few of them at Cedar; this was Friday; some sworn, and Higby fined them; they went on; heard rumors of trouble. On Sunday it was the custom to have meetings of the President and Council, the Bishop and Council and the High Council. I was a Bishop. The matter came up for discussion as to their destruction; Haight, Higoy, Morrell, Allen, Willis, myself and others were there. Some of the brethren opposed their destruction; I did. Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting. I asked what would be the consequence of such an act. Then Haight got mad. The Indians were to destroy them. On Monday Higby Haight, White and I met and the same subject was again discussed. I opposed the destruction. Haight relented and told White and me to go ahead and tell the people that the emigrants should go through safe. We did so, and on the road met John D. Lee and told him where and why we were going. He replied, "I have something to say about that matter." We passed the emigrants at Iron Springs. Next morning we passed them again, as we came back. They had twenty or thirty wagons, and were over a hundred people—old men and middle aged, old women and middle aged, youths and children. Near home met Ira Allen. He said these emigrants' doom was sealed, the die was cast for their destruction, that Lee had orders to take them, go out and intercept them. Allen was to go on and counteract what we did. I went home. Three days after Haight sent for me; said the orders that came from camp didn't get along; he wanted reinforcements; he had been to Parowan, and got further orders from Col. W. A. Dame to finish the massacre, to destroy the emigrants out and spare only the small children, who could not tell the tale. I went off and met Allen, our first runner, and others. Higby came out and said, "You are ordered out, armed and equipped." So I went; Hopkins, Higby, John Willis and Sam. Purdy went along; we had two baggage waggons. We got to Haublin's ranch in the night, three miles from the emigrants. Here we met Lee and others, from the general camp, where the large number of men were. We then found that the emigrants were not all killed. Lee called me out for consultation in one side. He told me that the situation of the emigrants was strongly fortified and there was no chance to get them out; that Higby was ordered to decoy them out the next day, if he could; this was agreed to, and the command given to J. D. Lee to carry out the whole plan. They went to camp, and Lee called all the soldiers in a hollow square and addressed them. They were all white men, about fifty in all. The Indians were in another camp. I saw there Slade and his son, John Pearce, probably his sons too—all those from Cedar; Bill Stewart, Leven Jacobs, and I think Dan McFarland too. Slade and I were outraged, but we said, "What can we do? We can't help ourselves." Just then the order to march was given. We had to go in double file. Higby had command of part of the men; it was a double Legion, organized from tens up to hundreds. We marched in sight of the emigrants and either Bateman or Lee went out with a white flag. A man met the emigrants and met them. Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk; don't know what they talked. Lee went with the man into the entrenchments. Among the emigrants were fourteen barrels of highwines, of which Hartmann claims to be the owner. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $17,000 each.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion in an Iowa City Paper Mill—Five men Killed and Mill Destroyed.

IOWA CITY, IOWA., July 23.—At nine o'clock last night one of the cooking tanks in Close & Son's paper mill exploded, causing the explosion of four others, and utterly destroying the stock in the stock rooms. The men at work in the destroyed mill (five) were killed—Chiha, the fireman, Gilmore, foreman, and Smaler and Tierney, laborers. Herman Bechtel, a workman in a flour mill near by, had stepped into the paper mill about a moment before and was instantly killed. The bodies of Chiha, Bechtel and Gilmore were blown five hundred feet across the street and over the houses, and were recovered. The bodies of Tierney and Smaler were either burned in the ruins or blown into the river. The mill was worth $250,000, and was turning out six tons of brown paper, running twenty-four hours a day, with double sets of hands. The two large paper machines are uninjured. At this hour ten gangs of men are at work by the light of lanterns and fires, clearing away the ruin, which presents a terrible appearance. Gilmore's wife, who is on the eve of confinement, is not expected to rally from the shock, and Bechtel's mother is thought to be dying.

LATER—Since the last dispatch six men are proved to have been killed. The sixth was a Scotchman, named Walter Simpson, who was in the "cut straw chamber," over the exploded tanks. He was seen to go up with the tank and over it, to an estimated heighth of 512 feet. Falling, he went through the roof of a paint shop, seventy yards away from the mill, knocking a hole through the shingles and the lath sheeting beneath, and breaking two rafters. He was found this morning lying on the floor of the room beneath.

The value of the mill is a quarter of a million dollars. The loss of Mr. Close is about $20,000. The paper machines and pulping engines are not injured. It is decided that he was a chemical explosion. The pressure at the boilers was only fifty pounds, and less at the exploded tanks. The straw is pulped in the tanks with lime and acids, and the result of the chemic l combination must have evolved an explosive force far greater than was possible with a steam pressure of forty pounds. The dead will be buried at 2 P. M. on Sunday. Three of them were Catholics and three of them Protestants. The priests and pastors have agreed to hold the ceremonies together.

Fell From a Fourth Story Window.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—A man, aged about thirty-five, who registered as W. H. Vandiver, of Cincinnati, fell from a fourth story window of the Fountain Hotel in this city this morning, and was instantly killed.

Father and Son Drowned.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—Bernard Sailer and his young son were drowned yesterday, in Irondequoit bay, by the upsetting of a boat.

Fatal Accident at Coal Mines.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A car on an incline at the coal mines at Ashland, Ky., yesterday broke loose and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Clayton, killing a woman and a boy ten years old.

Locomotive Explosion—Three Men Killed.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 23.—An engine on the Delaware division of the Erie Railway exploded its boiler this evening, killing engineer Jefferson Fuller, fireman Stevenson and a flagman, name unknown.

The Explosion at Newark, Ohio—But One Death Resulting.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The *Gazette's* Newark, Ohio, special of to-night says that twenty-two persons, of which number sixteen were boys, were badly burned in the explosion mantioned in these dispatches last evening, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Frey, the boy whose hands, head and face were severely burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the too free use of the inflammable fluid which was used in saturating the building for testing the fire extinguisher. The fluid ran from the building into the street, where it was accidentally ignited and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd were overwhelmed by them.

M. After to-day night sessions will be held. The court warned the citizens not to speak to the jurors from the street up to the time they were sworn, and declared he would arrest and punish such offenders. During the time Klingen Smith was testifying and giving the horrible details of blood, the suspense was terribly painful. Lee's square, hard, low-browed face and his neck became fairly purple black, and his wives scarcely breathed, straining forward to catch each syllable. The excitement in town is intense. I am prepared to state that Klingen Smith's story is, in all material details, the same as Lee's suppressed confession as to the massacre. Klingen Smith's reputation here is that of a man of truth. He could not be impeached save by facts.

TURF REPORTS.

Races at Dexter Park, Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—This was the fourth day of the second July meeting at Dexter Park. The track was in fine condition, the attendance very large, and the weather pleasant for outdoor sport. Clementine won the closing heat in the race which was postponed yesterday, in 2:26. This gives her the race.

The first race to-day was for the 2:29 class, premium $1,500, divided among four. Little Fred won three straight heats; Lady Turpin second, York State third, Richard fourth. Time—2:28, 2:25, 2:27.

The second race was the free-for-all class, Goldsmith Maid excepted. Bodine was withdrawn from this race, as announced this afternoon, on account of lameness. Purse, $3,000, divided. Judge Fullerton won the second, third and fifth heats. Lady Maud won the first and the American Girl the fourth heat. The latter was said to have taken the third place. This decision caused much dissatisfaction. Time—2:20, 2:21½, 2:22, 2:25, 2:25.

The next race was running, for a purse of $500, two miles and repeat, three heats. Captain Hutchinson took first money, in 3:41½, and the third in 3:46. Queen of Diamonds won the second heat in 3:39½.

MEMPHIS.

No Fears Entertained of the Ohio Rise.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—The report of the Signal Service of only one inch rise at Cairo in the past twenty-four hours, and three inches here, has dispelled the fears of serious damage from the overflow, as the Mississippi will be declining before the freshet from the Ohio reaches the cotton lands, and the general impression is that but little damage to the cotton crop will result from the present rise.

AN IRISH WILL.

A Queer Document, Made by a Suicide a Century ago.

[From the Lancaster Express.]

Peter G. Eberman, Esq., is going through the old wills in the Register's office, putting them in order, &c., and among others discovered one that was written by a man who committed suicide in the Susquehanna at Columbia more than one hundred years ago, but which was never probated. We give portions of the will below, copied *verbatim:*

"This will be found after my Deth if dhey look sharp. As I noe the people that hes dound my carkas is curious about the manner of my deth, which is nothing out of the way, I'll give them all the satisfaction in my power about it, as I noe the hole mather from beginning to end—which is no one's business, but mine, that I married a cross woman that's never plazed but whin she's vexin mee and spheending me substance, whereby I have been reduced to great shifts as well the world knows—and Fadder McDonough in particular. It may be reported, as the world is greatly given to lying, that I fell off the bridge accidentel; but that is a mistake, for I throwed meself into the river a Wedsday evening, being tired of the world and fretted out of me life; and as the little I have that's left of me substance is so much, I hope there will be no quarreling about my disposing of it in the following manner:

There may be in my breeches pocket (as I put there all I had) about something less than half a guinea in silver and sixpence, and some half pence; give that to little Polly McGinnis. * * *

Peter Doyl maks me pay too much for me cabin and little bit of potato ground, but I made a answer to chaten the parson and one way and todder; so I lave it to my youngest son, Robin, because I love him bether than Corney. As for Corney and his sister, they'll provide for themselves. I had enuf to doo to maintain them during my life, and I'm shure I'll not trouble my hed about them now I am dead.

My sow and pigs and my crucifix, along wid my bades, my tobacco, too hens, and my mass book, I lave to Fodder McDonock, for though he squeezes h—l fire hard, hee's a good enuf soul at the bothom.

Mee cak, spalin my dog, my woolen night-cap and my razor I give to honest Toby Hoogan, the best creature that ever dru breath. I lave him also me new shirt. As to the one I have on now, it is not worth anybody's taking and so I lave it to my wife, that she may have no reason to complain.

DENNIS TOOLE.

February 26, 1767.

CODISSIL.

I forgive all the world except mee wife, and I forgive her too; but it's against mee will, and I do it to plaze Fadder McDonough and kape mee own cowl out of purgatory. I don't rite! know where I shall go to, but I'm pretty asy about that, as I got absolution cunningly to-day without the prastes knowin what I had got in mee hed.

DENNIS TOOLE.

POLITICAL.

General.

The Parkersburg (W. Va.) *Sentinel* is a new paper, just started. It lays down for a platform the following planks: "Cheap meat," "cheap bread," "cheap transportation" and "cheap money." The publishers will undoubtedly feel the need of the first two of these planks before they grow gray in the service.

The friends of Senator Morrill in Maine are desirous of making a compromise with Mr. Blaine concerning the Senatorship. They are willing, it is said, to support him for the Presidency or any other office, provided he will abandon his attempts to secure Mr. Morrill's seat. These advances have not been received favorably by Mr. Blaine, and the contest for the Senatorship continues.

Here is a new Presidential ticket. It is presented by the Wilmington *Commercial*, of Delaware: "We hear a new ticket, designed for 1876, talked of in Pennsylvania. It is: For President, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky; for Vice President, John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. There would be life, spirit and young blood in that ticket beyond a doubt, and if the Convention should nominate it, the people would give it their ratification."

That there is in the city and the State at this day sympathetic and united rings of public plunderers it would be useless to deny. The treasuries of the city and the State are at their mercy. Within the space of six years they have doubled municipal and State expenses, placed assessments at higher figures, and raised taxes on top of them; and if no effectual check is made they will ultimately bring ruin and bankruptcy upon the city. It even now requires about one-fifth of the rental of real estate to meet the demands of the city and State levy, whilst at the close of every year a floating debt is left to be added to our permanent indebtedness.—*Baltimore American.*

Those who speak for the "Liberal" secession of 1872 are naturally fond of representing it as a simple movement for purity in politics. But, in fact, what there was a certain element of honest indignation with the Republican management, there was an immense element of the "sorehead," pure and simple, perfectly well known to all who knew something of the inter

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE first satirist of his age was the man who invented the phrase "harmonious Democracy."

NOT even "Hope, the charmer," lingers behind in the box of the Democratic Pandora, to cheer the heart of the *Post*.

ACCORDING to the Leavenworth *Times* the corn in the counties that were overrun by the grasshoppers in Kansas is now twelve feet high. Stop it at that.

OUT in Democratic Missouri they are having an investigation to find out what member of the party stole a million dollars' worth of bonds out of the State Treasury.

SEVENTY-FIVE indictments in St. Louis of persons connected with the whisky frauds, and between twenty and thirty in Wisconsin, is a pretty good beginning in the judicial proceedings against the ring.

WE CANNOT understand the deep anxiety shown by the Southwestern newspapers about the possibility of a short supply of water in Philadelphia, at the Centennial. The editors of these papers may rest perfectly easy. There will be water enough to supply all *their* wants in that line.

SO HIGH an estimate does Texas Democracy place on the intrinsic worth and dignity of labor, that the Legislature of that State at its last session passed a license law for all trades or occupations, making it a penal offense for any one to pursue any occupation, calling or profession without having first obtained a license!

THE staid New York *Journal of Commerce* is astonished because, "in the race for reform, South Carolina actually scores a victory over New York." There was no ground for surprise. The reason is perfectly clear. The administration of the former State is Republican, and of the latter Democratic.

THERE is some prospect that the musical jingle of silver coin will be heard in the land before long. The Treasury Department hopes to be in readiness to issue silver by the first of September, if the conditions remain favorable as is now promised. A very considerable amount is now on hand, which is being steadily increased by the monthly coinages.

THE Democratic States of Texas, North Carolina and Alabama all want new constitutions, those framed under Republican rule being too liberal, and early next month will vote for delegates to make them. It will be interesting to note the character of the proposed changes in the organic laws of those Commonwealths, and how far their provisions conflict with the cardinal principles of the Federal Constitution.

A LATE issue of the Houston, Texas, *Telegraph* notes the shipment of a lot of pig iron from that State to England. Some time since, it appears, a quantity of Texas iron ore was sent to the iron manufacturers of England for assay and test for quality. The result was so satisfactory, and the quality was found to be so excellent, a shipment of pig iron was ordered as an experiment. If it is found that this iron can be profitably obtained and manufactured, a considerable trade will be likely to spring up, with a corresponding development of the iron mines of that State as the result.

ONE unfavorable feature in contrast with the more encouraging aspect imparted to business by the increased exports of breadstuffs is the rapid and large decline in the prices of exports based on that of cotton. The British cotton trade seems to be completely prostrated. The London *Economist* says that the markets of Manchester are flat, that stocks are accumulating and that the raw material is in little demand at Liverpool. While our cotton crop for the year just ending has been at least 300,000 bales less than the preceding one, the stock of American cotton at Liverpool is 150,000 bales larger than it was at this time a year ago, and prices are rapidly declining.

THE corrupt Baltimore crowd of Democrats, who have defiled the fair name of that city and made it a reproach by their vileness, controlled the Democratic nomination for Governor in Maryland, and defeated HAMILTON, who was the hope of all those who trusted in the power of the party to reform itself. CARROLL was the chosen leader of the Baltimore ring; and that fact, together with the additional consideration that he is, by education and conviction, in favor of municipal appropriations to sectarian institutions, will doubtless serve to rally against him all the friends of honesty and purity in public affairs, and all who favor the permanent separation of municipalities from the support of religious institutions. There is yet some hope for the deliverance of Maryland.

THE New York *Bulletin* of Thursday prints some interesting statistics in regard to the United States assay office in that city. During the past fiscal year the amount of gold bullion operated upon has been 409,070,712 ounces. The amount of silver bullion operated upon was 461,540,527 ounces. Gold deposits, $7,608,463 91; silver deposits, $5,866,783 22; transmitted to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia—gold, $3,789,616 48; silver, $1,647,883 03. Since its foundation twenty-one years ago, up to the close of the current fiscal year, it has received gold deposits to the amount of $289,776,149; silver deposits aggregating $35,068,514, has manufactured fine gold bars of the value of $224,856,095; silver bars to the amount of $20,583,172, and has transmitted to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage $147,472,220 gold, and $19,953,332 silver. The business is yearly increasing with the influx of silver from Utah, Nevada, Montana and other regions.

WE LATELY published an extract from the letter of Father ROUSSELLOT, a Catholic priest of Montreal, in which he boldly declared his intention of defying the authority of the Privy Council of England, who recently decided that the body of one of his parishioners, a printer named GUIBORD, who had been placed under the ban of the Church for belonging to a library of books and newspapers contained in the Church, should be buried in consecrated ground. The official copy of the decree of the council has not yet arrived, but the representatives of the Canadian Institute, which has been the plaintiff in the case, has just published a declaration that it will be executed in due season and the supremacy of the civil courts maintained. The issue between civil and priestly authority is thus plainly drawn, and the final settlement will be awaited with almost as much interest on this side of the border as on the other.

WE ALLUDED, yesterday, to the manifest inclination of the New York Liberals to return to the Republican party. The same gratifying tendency is observable in Ohio. A special correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Cleveland, says this is particularly true of the German Liberals. Looking over the rivers of the HAYES' clubs in that city he found, in one ward, the names of four prominent German brewers and merchants who have cast no Republican vote since 1871. In 1872 they were Liberals; since then Democrats; now they are back in the party which promises a return to specie payments and defends the public schools against Rome. With all this in progress it is not strange that Republican confidence in a victory next October should be growing constantly stronger and more assured. He believes, also, that the Catholic warfare upon the schools, the bold, arrogant tone of the priesthood and their press, will bring out thousands of anti-Catholic votes which no merely political issue could reach. Then, too, there was two years ago a fatal excess of confidence among Republicans which does not exist this year. Instead of the old-time feeling that the Republican ticket would win from force of habit, whether any one went to the polls and worked for it or not, there is now among Republicans a quiet confidence that if the full vote is brought out HAYES is certain of a handsome majority, and a determination that not a vote shall be lost through negligence. There, as in our own State, the Democrats comprehend the situation, and its depressing influence is everywhere apparent in their management of the campaign. Ohio will place the nails in the Bourbon coffin, and Pennsylvania will drive them home.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The election law of 1874 requires the judges who try contested election cases under its provisions to hear and determine the same "without unnecessary delay." This provision applies especially to the cases of contested elections of members of the General Assembly, and was intended to secure a speedy determination of them, so that the Legislature, when it met, might have the results of the judicial inquiry to guide it in determining the election and qualification of its members.

The only case which has, as yet, arisen under this law is the case of MCCREERY *vs.* PARK, in Venango county. PARK, Democrat, was returned at last November election as elected by *one* majority; but errors of computation were soon discovered which, if corrected, would either cause a tie or elect MCCREERY, Republican. MCCREERY at once instituted the proceedings necessary to a contest before the court in Venango county; and the case has dragged along from that day until a few days since, when it was finally decided in favor of PARK.

Was this proceeding "without unnecessary delay?" Then the law is a farce. The Legislature has met since the suit was instituted; PARK took his seat therein without having his right thereto made clear; and it has been several months adjourned before the court passes upon his right to a seat in it. In the course of a few years, when the Legislature, under constitutional restrictions, can meet but once in two years, a man with a certificate of election in his pocket but without a good right to a seat, may, if he can get the legal proceedings against him tied up in court, sit out an entire biennial session before the court passes upon his case. This is a result which was not contemplated by either the Constitution or the law of 1874; and if the courts are to pass, at all, upon the claims of members of the Legislature to their seats they must be required, by subsequent legislation, of a specific nature, to decide the case before the Legislature meets. The holding over of this MCCREERY case until months after the adjournment of the Legislature, may be within the letter of the law; but it certainly is not within its spirit. We do not wish to be understood as charging that there was any wrong purpose in it; but the result is one which the law should have foreseen and which future laws must guard against.

The sitting member, in this case, was declared elected, as we have said, by one vote. The contestant, however, alleged that a number of illegal votes were cast for his opponent, and the Court, upon the hearing, threw out several hundreds of votes alleged upon both sides to have been illegal, principally upon the ground of the non-payment of taxes at the proper period. This purging of the polls cut both ways; but it was found, when it was through, that there were more illegal votes cast for PARK than for MCCREERY; and if the case had turned upon this feature, alone, MCCREERY would have been declared elected, as, in all fairness, we think he should have been.

The Court, however, went further than this, and gave PARK a majority by throwing out entirely the votes of two election districts, upon mere informalities, notwithstanding the fact that the voters who voted thereat were legally qualified to vote and were guilty of no wrong act. The votes from the borough of Pithole were thrown out because the voting did not commence until eleven o'clock on election morning, and because the board was not properly sworn in; and the votes in Plum township were also thrown out because the people voted at the new school house, a quarter of a mile away from the old school house, which had been the regular election place, and there had been no official notice of the change of the polls.

These were mere technical faults, and did not, in our judgment, affect the validity of the votes thus thrown out. Judge TRUNKEY, who rendered this decision, no doubt honestly holds to the conviction that these defects were fatal; but his decision is directly in the teeth of nearly all the decisions of our Pennsylvania courts upon such points. In JUKER'S case, (20 Penna. Rep., 493) the Court says "it is a general rule of elections that mere irregularities which do not tend to affect results, are not to defeat the will of a majority." This is good, wholesome doctrine, and covers the cases of both of these Venango districts. The irregularities were such as did not affect results, and the votes should not have been thrown out. The Court of Common Pleas in the Philadelphia contested election cases of 1868, laid down the general rule that nothing short of fraud would vitiate an election. No matter what irregularities may have been practiced; no matter what informal proceedings may have taken place; no matter what frands, even, may have been resorted to; if the legal votes cast at any such informal election can be distinguished from the rest, the court is bound to count them. Judge ALLISON laid down the general principle in such cases in these words:

"The vote of an elector is as much his property as the house he owns; in it he has a vested right, and if he deposit it, being otherwise constitutionally qualified and in his proper district, the court should preserve, protect and defend the legal vote to the utmost limit of its power."—*2 Brewster*, 68.

Now, in these Pithole and Plum township cases, there is no allegation that the votes cast were not legal. The voters were constitutionally qualified and in their proper districts. How were *they* to know whether the election officers had or had not complied with the law? They, themselves, had committed no wrong; they had a right to vote, and a right to have their votes counted which Judge TRUNKEY has no legitimate power to set aside; and if the election officers committed a fault in opening the pollsat the wrong hour, or in holding the election at the wrong place, *they* should have been punished for it in the mode prescribed by law, and not the innocent voters.

We know that it was held in MELVIN'S case that where the polls were opened at a much later hour than usual, the whole poll should be rejected, but that is not now regarded as good law. The principle laid down by Judge ALLISON applies in that case as in all others. If there was no fraud in the delay to open the polls, and none afterwards, there is no good ground for rejection. It is fraud, alone, that vitiates; and no mere irregularity of the election officers can deprive the legal voter of the right to have his vote counted.

The act of 1874 requires the polls to be opened, throughout the State, at 7 o'clock A. M. Not *between* that hour and some other, but *at* that hour. Yet, in point of fact, this is not done in one case out of ten. In the cities there may be more promptness; but in the country, generally, the polls rarely are open before nine. If, therefore, to open the polls at a later hour than the law prescribes is fatal to the election, the votes of nearly every district are liable to be thrown out.

We are not, in any way, questioning the integrity of Judge TRUNKEY in making his decision; but we have a right to point out its errors and to warn the public against their tendency. If the principle is to obtain that mere informalities and irregularities are fatal to a poll, it will not be long before designing men will commit such irregularities at the election for the sole purpose of securing the rejection of the return. The axiom laid down by Judge ALLISON is the only safe one; that every legal vote must be counted, if legally deposited, no matter what circumstances may surround the election at which it was cast. To adopt any other rule is to launch out upon a sea of uncertainty, and to offer a premium upon successful attempts at wrong-doing.

THE *Post* hangs out urgent signals of party distress, and piteously implores the factions who are cutting and slashing at each others' throats to put up their weapons for the present, if the party "entertains the slightest hope of success this fall." It says:

"Disappointed politicians, however able or distinguished, must not be permitted at this critical moment to weaken the organization by reviving past differences and constantly stronger and more assured. He giving vitality to long forgotten stories of a personal or private character. This is not the time for warfare between Democrats, as the blows given only reflect upon the body of the party, struggling for life."

But how are you going to reconcile such a wild chaos of conflicting and devouring selfishness and hypocrisies as the Democratic atoms represent? "First pure, then peaceable." There is here no room whatever for the atoning element to find entrance and lodgment. It is a "fend" of ravening wolves, and means mutual slaughter and destruction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you permit me to reply to your editorial notice of my article in the COMMERCIAL of to-day?

You seem to think, because our State laws on usury do not secure a low rate of interest for the people, therefore a National law would not.

I did not suggest in my article the provisions of the usury law I advocate, as that is a matter independent of the propriety of the law. The wisdom of Congress, I believe, would be adequate to the occasion.

Mr. Phillips says laws will be evaded. I know that; but laws with severe penalties and forfeitures will be less violated than the laws without them. Our State usury laws are made to be violated. They are made by money lenders. Suppose the revenue laws had no more penalties than our State usury law; could the interval revenue of the State be collected? They devise sanctions for other laws; why not invent some for a National usury law? Suppose, for instance, all loans tainted with usury could not be legally collected, or, if paid, the whole sum liable to attachment in the hands of the creditor, by any creditor or heir of the debtor; would our bankers risk their loan? Suppose notes given for borrowed money could not be protested by the holder or sued on by him without the original lender's affidavit being filed with the proceeding, that in no way direct or indirect is the same tainted with usury; would the lender risk his money? There is nothing more "preposterous" than a National currency, and thirty or more State usury laws with different rates of interest subsisting at the same time. There should be uniformity in this regard all over the country. If the three-sixty-five per cent. inter-convertible bond will secure this result (low rate of interest), that is just what we should have, and that, too, without delay.

J. H. STEVENSON.

Our correspondent forgets that heavy penalties do *not* serve to prevent evasion of the laws. The most extreme penalties have never yet prevented such evasions, and the heavier the penalties the surer the infractions. The terrible penalties inflicted by the internal revenue laws, amounting to total forfeiture of property and fine and imprisonment besides, have proved no restraint upon a violation of those laws; and when the danger of punishment was greatest the number of violations was highest. It is so, likewise, with the customs duties. Smuggling goes on in the very face of penalties severe enough to strike terror into the stoutest heart. The officers of the various departments of the United States Government can satisfy any inquirer that heavy penalties do not serve to promote obedience to the laws.

But we need not go so far for illustrations. Prior to 1858 we had a State usury law as severe in its provisions as human ingenuity could devise, and fully as severe, according to our recollection, as that suggested by our correspondent, yet it became a dead letter, and was finally wiped out because no one paid any attention to it and a National usury law (supposing such a thing to be constitutional, which we think it is not) would be as difficult to enforce as the old State usury law, or the National revenue laws.

The suggestion that State usury laws are made by lenders, to suit their own purposes, is a fallacy. If the lenders could make the laws, there would be no laws upon the subject at all. They have tried, often, to sweep these laws from the statute book, and have always failed. But, if there is any foundation for it, how is our correspondent going to get a National usury law? The voters that make our State Legislatures are the same, precisely, as those who make the National Congress. The law making power, in both State and Nation, springs from the same source. How, then, shall what has failed in one be made successful in the other?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Keely's motor has gone to meet perpetual motion.

The Joliet, Ill., iron, rail and puddling mills have shut down.

Isn't there a city ordinance providing for the cleaning of the streets?

The Mississippi river is higher now than it has been known for years at this season.

North Carolina furnishes three-fourths of the dried blackberry crop that is consumed in this country.

The newest industry is keeping turkeys for hire, their work being the extermination of crop destroyers.

The Rochester *Express* predicts a good canal business for the fall, and says business on the canals is reviving.

Future hard winters in Buffalo are not to be as profitable to plumbers as the last. The pipes have been relaid six feet deep.

A Stafford, Conn., man has a sword for which he has refused $1,000, claiming that it came down from William the Conqueror.

They have found the right remedy for "tramps" up in New Hampshire. It consists of a well-administered dose of cold lead.

Some nuggets were lately found in a Decatur, Ill., cornfield, just where any farmer can find gold if he uses the right sort of mining tools.

In Utah business of every kind is reported improving, and the mines in the different mining districts look more promising than ever.

The main point of interest in the *Atlantic* for August is the poem of Lowell, in which he describes Washington. We publish an extract to-day.

Swimming is an adopted branch of public school education in England, and in London there are some 5,000 children of both sexes taught to swim.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has just had before it a case involving the constitutionality of the local option feature of the license law, and decides that it is all right.

Prussia must be a paradise in one respect. It has only one lawyer to each 12,000 inhabitants. In this unfortunate country, we have one lawyer to every 879 residents.

It is wonderful what a faculty people have of seeing a balloon in the air since the loss of Prof. Donaldson and the Chicago reporter. It is a regular "flying Dutchman" of the air.

Mix cyanhydric, sulphurretted hydrogen, formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, valerianic and carbolic acids, and half a dozen kinds of alkaloids and creosote, and you have tobacco smoke.

And now New York is getting uneasy about her ability to accommodate the European visitors who, it is expected, will flock here next year to attend our Centennial celebration.

A man fell overboard from a Chautauqua Lake steamer the other day, and after swimming about fifteen minutes, sunk in plain sight of a hundred men *for the want of a pair of oars!*

On the north sides of some of the Maine mountains the snow is said to be still very deep. The snow banks appear in curious contrast with the trees all around them in their bright green foliage.

Two San Francisco politicians are quarreling over the value of a speech which one wrote for the other to deliver, the author considering it cheap at $100. The joke of it is that they belong to opposite parties.

A plague of rats is doing much harm on the coffee estates of several districts of Ceylon, and the planters have been driven to the ingenious device of making coolies parade the estates at night with tomtoms, the noise of which frightens away the rodents.

Miss Julia Smith, one of the Glastonbury sisters whose resistance to taxation without representation has given them and their cows considerable prominence, has made a new translation of the Bible from the original tongues, which is soon to be published.

While France and Great Britain have been suffering from excessive rain-falls, Russia has been parching with drought and locusts. In Novotcherkash and Taganrog the autumn sown corn, as well as the greater part of the spring cereals, is entirely destroyed.

An unexpected plaint is heard from Georgia. Up to the 4th of July the cotton prospect was excellent in the Augusta section, but intensely hot and scorching weather since has caused cotton to drop and in some instances to die. Prayer meetings for rain are held.

AN INTERESTING lecture by Dr. Brown-Sequard on some new views concerning the localization of the functions of the brain, will appear in an early number of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. Other important articles are announced, including one on the treatment of typhoid fever by cold water, by Prof. R. T. Edes, and one on the non-restraint method adopted for the treatment of the insane at Dr. Fraser's Asylum in England. Prof. Henry J. Bigelow will shortly publish an henry on extirpation per exstrophy of the bladder; and Prof. R. H. Fitz will contribute some original investigations on the pathology of nymphoangeioma.

WASHINGTON.

[From "Under the Great Elm."]
BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

What figure more immovably august
Than that grave strength so patient and so pure,
Calm in good fortune, when it wavered, sure,
That soul serene, impenetrably just,
Modelled on classic lines so simple they endure?
That soul so softly radiant and so white
The track it left seems less of fire than light,
Cold but for such as love disenamoratures?
And if pure light, as some deem, be the force
That drives rejoicing planets on their course,
Why for his power benign seek an impurer source?
His was the true enthusiasm that burns long,
Domestically bright,
Fed from itself and shy of human sight,
The hidden force that makes a lifetime strong,
And not the short-lived fuel of a song.
Passionless, say you? What is passion for
But to sublime our natures and control
The front heroic toils with late return,
Or none, or such as shames the conqueror?
That fire was fed with substance of the soul
And not with holiday stubble, that could burn
Through seven slow years of unadvancing war,
Equal when fields were lost or fields were won,
With breath of popular applause or blame,
Nor fanned nor damped, unquenchably the same.
Too inward to be reached by flaws of idle fame.

Soldier and statesman, rarest unison;
High-poised example of good duties done
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn
As life's indifferent gifts to all men born;
Dumb for himself, unless it were to God,
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent,
Tramping the snow to coral where they trod,
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content;
Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed
Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;
Not honored then or now because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad minded, higher-souled, there is but one
Who was all this and ours, and all men's—
Washington.

—*August Atlantic.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTES ON THE GOSPEL OF JOHN. Critical and Explanatory. By Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny city. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This is a timely publication, though valuable at any time, and especially now for the study of the International Sunday School Lessons. The Introduction and the chapter on Gospel Harmony preceding the Notes are exceedingly lucid and instructive, especially in giving the place of John in the history of Christ while in the flesh. Dr. Jacobus has fairly earned the wide fame he has attained as a commentator of the Scriptures, for the fullness and instructive character of his Notes. While he is a representative of the Westminster school of theology, at the same time his views are broad and liberal, and there is a constant aim to give the true rendering of the original text. We most heartily commend the work to Bible students as being a valuable help in studying the Sunday school lessons.

A WOMAN IN ARMOR. By Mary Hartwell. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is considerable of the picturesque in this graphic picture of a form of love sometimes witnessed in society. The aim of the writer is to present the wrong alleged by the law, that makes the father the custodian of children in all cases, without regard to his fitness for the trust. The reader, in the case presented in this tale, cannot very well avoid condemning the statute that would wrest a child from a devoted mother to the care of a heartless father. The story is a sad one, and yet the moral may be serviceable to the reader.

SHIFTLESS FOLKS. An Undiluted Love Story. By Christabel Goldsmith. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

A story of this gauzy-type will not require much heavy thought to comprehend its plot and characters, as it belongs to the class of light literature and admirably suits the "heated term." There is a good deal of the *melange* in its composition, and it is written in a rollocking vein that may like, and, of course, the tale will have hosts of readers.

LITTLE CLASSICS. Narrative Poems. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

We gave our hearty commendation to the prose series of Little Classics on the ground of merit, and the first volume of the poetic series gives promise of the same charming features. The poems selected are indeed "classics," and to name them is sufficient: "The Deserted Village," "The Ancient Mariner," "The Prisoner of Chillon," "Bingen on the Rhine," "O'Connor's Child," "The Culprit Fay," "The Sensitive Plant," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "Paradise and the Peri," "The Raven," "The Skeleton in Armor," "The Haunted House," "The Writing on the Image," "Tam O'Shanter," "The Forging of the Anchor," "Morte D'Arthur," "Horatius."

COOKERY FROM EXPERIENCE. A Practical Guide for Housekeepers in the Preparation of Everyday Meals. By Mrs. Sarah T. Paul. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is indeed a "common sense" book on the science of cooking, and its practical features render it valuable to housekeepers. It is the outcome of nearly thirty years' experience, and most of the thousand receipts are new to the general reader and have never appeared in print before. Most of them were tested by personal experience and are marked with a star (*), though she regards the whole as meritorious equally good. The instructions are so plain and explicit and in the fewest words, that the most inexperienced housekeeper may undertake the preparation of her own dishes, or give intelligent instructions to servants. There is added a valuable chapter on "Food for Invalids and Sick;" also a number of "Miscellaneous Receipts," with "Bills of Fare" for different seasons and sized companies, and a copious index comprising nearly twenty pages.

SOCIALISTIC, COMMUNISTIC, MUTUALISTIC AND FINANCIAL FRAGMENTS. By William B. Greene. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a series of letters which appeared in certain publications, and criticisms on social and financial problems, which evinces marked ability. Without indorsing all the author's views, we think they are able and exhaustive, and will throw much light upon questions which have caused a great deal of discussion, and are now occupying the public mind. Thinking and scholarly persons will richly prize these "Fragments."

WOLF RUN; or, The Boys of the Wilderness. By Elijah Kellogg. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This author has written several series of books for young people, and he is justly regarded as a favorite. This volume belongs to the "Forest Glen Series," and gives a vivid picture of frontier life previous to the Revolution, and the scene is chiefly laid in Pennsylvania and about the time of Braddock's defeat. It ought to be peculiarly interesting to young people hereabouts. Mr. Kellogg writes with the view of inculcating right principles in youths, and his writings not being prosy they are life-like.

THE MORALS OF ABOU BEN ADHEM. Edited by D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby). Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This book belongs to the "Mark Twain" class of books. There is a vein of burlesque and humor running through its pages that provides a fund of merriment that few works could produce. It is a question for every reader to solve whether this book equals his writings under the cognomen of "P. V. Nashby." It presents all sorts of characteristics of life, such as "The Faithlessness of Women," "The Danger that Lies in naming Children After Great Men," "The Utility of Death," etc. All these matters are treated in the humorous vein so familiar to the public.

DEAD TO THE WORLD; or, Sin and Atonement. From the German of Carl Detlof, author of "Valentine the Countess," etc. Published by Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a peculiar charm in Russian tales, and coming through German sources increases rather than diminishes the interest in this story, and yet there is thrown around the whole plot that uneasy feeling which the peculiar institutions of that country are sure to inspire. It will be read with relish by lovers of courage and daring, who are seeking light upon the clouded things of Russia life. This book belongs to the series of "Gill's Home Novels."

HISTORY OF GREECE. Edited by J. R. Green. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

We regard this series of "History Primers" of the Appletons, invaluable to young people in receiving historical knowledge. The outline is presented in simple and lucid language, and within the grasp of the most youthful minds, and even older heads may profit from reading the same. It is bound in numbers of 127 pages and sold at a low price.

WHAT AND HOW TO READ: A Guide to Recent English Literature. By G. A. F. Van Rhyn. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

A manual of this character has been needed for some time, and while this work is imperfect in some respects, it nevertheless has so many excellent features, that it will be useful to book buyers. The introduction contains valuable suggestions as to how persons may receive benefit from reading, and act judiciously in selecting books. The list of books occupies about two hundred pages, classified with the heads of subjects and name of books in alphabetical order and price of each volume. The material here furnished will be the ground work for a revised edition, or new work.

JOCELYN'S MISTAKE. By Mrs. J. K. Spender, author of "Parted Lives," etc. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this delightfully well told story we have pictured the story of a brave hearted girl, who ignored her personal comfort and happiness to promote the happiness of a sister. The vicissitudes of her after life are vividly pictured, and finally the love and happiness she ought to have had at first in married life came at last in rich abundance.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF NAPLES. By G. W. M. Reynolds, author of "Mysteries of the Court of London," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

The period chosen for the story and scenes are said to be laid at a time of intense excitement, during the reign of, and amid the thrilling events of the remarkable career of that beautiful Queen and Royal Syren, Joanna of Naples, and abounds in plenty of material for the novelists. The characters possess great historical interest, even beyond the facinations of romance with which the skill of the author, Reynolds, has invested them, while he has also worked up all the leading incidents of her life into a glowing romance.

MARY STUART, THE QUEEN OF SCOTS. By G. W. M. Reynolds, author of "Mysteries of the Court of London," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

The author has attempted to give a full history of Mary Stuart, the Queen of Scots, as well as the course pursued by Queen Elizabeth, of England. The following (part) letter was said to be the last Mary Stuart wrote, just before her death: "I pardon all my enemies, not even excepting the most remorseless and unpitying of them all, the Queen of England. It is not in such a moment as this—when hovering on the confines of two worlds, and about to pass from the known and the sad one to the unknown but happy one—it is not in such a moment as this, I say, that my heart could cherish enmity or my soul be defiled with hatred and malice. Therefore is the pardon which I bestow upon mine enemies as illimitable as the persecution I have sustained at their hands. And this I vow, at the supreme moment while beholding Death face to face! Farewell forever, dear friend!—farewell also to your illustrious husband—and may you continue to be blest in the enjoyment of each other's love, as well as in the dutiful affection of the blooming family that is growing up around you."

FRANCES HILDYARD. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Published by Petersons, Philadelphia. For sale by Weldin & Co. Paper cover, 25c.

Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," has won much fame as a novelist.

PERSONAL.

The Pope is said to have received something like a shock, the other day, upon being accosted by a confirmed American with, "How are you, Mr. Pope?

A family consisting of four generations was seen working together in a field at Newburyport, Massachusetts, the other day, the oldest not being too decrepit or the youngest too feeble to do a good day's work.

Elihu Burritt, of Connecticut, the "Learned Blacksmith," who for ten years made efforts in England for the establishment of a universal ocean penny post, has just received an ocean postal card stamped "one penny" from an old friend in London, mailed July 1, 1875, the day when the ocean penny postal card system went into operation.

A Norwich (England) paper of July 9 gives currency, on what is stated to be good authority, to the rumor that the case of Colonel Valentine Baker has been settled through the intervention of a very high personage with Dr. Dickenson, brother of Miss Dickenson, M. P., whose lady who was so grossly insulted by the scoundrel. The "very high personage" is probably the Prince of Wales.

A boy of five years was "playing railroad" with his sister of three and a half. Drawing her upon a settee, he imagined himself both the engine and the conductor. After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped and called out "New York," and, in a moment after, Paterson," and then "Philadelphia." His knowledge of towns was now exhausted, and the next place he cried "Heaven." His little sister said eagerly: "Pop, I des I'll det out here."

About twenty-three years ago, Jeremiah Perce, a well known grocer of Providence, eloped with the wife of Thomas Harrington, one of his tenants, and, a short time after, Mrs. Harrington returned, seemingly penitent, but soon disappeared again, leaving her five-year-old daughter. Since then nothing has been heard from any of the party, till, a few days ago, an advertisement in a Providence paper from Fort Scott, Kansas, by the girl, who is now married and has a family, was answered by one of her relatives, and she was restored to her friends. A curious fact about the case is that, after twenty-three years, every member of both the families is still living.

Concerning the music of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne once related the following: "I first heard the air in Italy. One beautiful morning as I was strolling along and admiring the scenery, my attention was arrested by the sweet voice of a peasant girl, who was carrying a basket laden with flowers and vegetables. The plaintiveness of the air struck out with so much sweetness and simplicity that the melody at once caught my fancy. I accosted her, and after a few moments' conversation I asked for the name of the song, which she could not give me, but having a slight knowledge of music myself, barely enough for the purpose, I requested her to repeat the air, which she did, while I dotted down the notes as best I could. It was the air which suggested the words of 'Home, Sweet Home,' both of which I sent to Bishop at Naples, who was preparing the opera of 'Clari' for Mr. Kemble. Bishop happened to know the air perfectly well, and adapted the music to the words."

Don't Make War on the Stomach.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic and constipated, don't make war on the stomach by successfully swallowing blue pills, strong purgatives and powerful astringents. Such a procedure damages digestion and weakens the bowels, leaving stomach, liver and intestines, after the immediate effect, in a condition of greater disorder than before. The complete relief which remedies of the above description signally fail to afford is obtained by using Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. And for the best of reasons. Biliousness is the result of torpidity of the liver, dyspepsia of weakness of the digestive organs, and constipation is produced by the above causes operating together. The Bitters being a powerful stomachic, overcome indigestion by stimulating the secretion of gastric juice, restoring healthiness by promoting greater activity of the liver, and thus enable the bowels to act with renewed regularity.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. Interest paid on May 1st, 6 per cent. per annum, and on November 1st, 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
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GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. MCKIBBIN.

The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, appointments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.

At Pittsburgh, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE WINCHER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

THOS. N. CHRISTY, Assignee.
No. 160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

MEDIUM AND FINE SUMMER
Dress Goods and Silks!
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Now Offers Most Remarkable Inducements to Purchasers of Dress Goods, &c. Many New Bargains opened this week.

AT 12½ CENTS,
Great Variety of Desirable Dress Goods,
In Many Cases Worth Fully Double.

At 15c., Yard wide Fine Suiting Linens.
At 15c., Grey Mixed Mohairs, worth 37½c.
At 18¾c., Japanese Silks, usually selling at 25c.
At 12½c., Summer Grass Cloths, choice colors.
At 25c., Gray Silk and Wool Pongees, worth 50c.
At 25c., New Plaid Grenadines, usual price 50c.
At 12½c., Very Desirable New Dress Goods.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
Most Decided Bargains
In New Lots of all Qualities of
Black Bernanias and Grenadines.
Dress Linens, all qualities.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c. up.
Black All-wool Cashmeres.
New Invisible Plaids.
Colored Mohairs, Poplins, Pongees, etc.
Fine Dress Goods, every description.
White Summer Dress Goods.

BARGAINS UNSURPASSED IN
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 00 Upward, According to Quality.

Stock Kept New and Desirable by New Goods Daily Coming In.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
Jas. Caldwell & Co,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. McCLELLAND, EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL
Allegheny Valley R.R. Income Bonds,
Will find it to their interest to call on or address
C. B. HILL,
Tvths No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1875.

In bank circles everything is quiet with few transactions reported. The main point of interest in the market is that the water now coming out of the Monongahela is sufficient to carry off as much of the coal afloat as there are steamers to take charge of it. The shipment will be one of the heaviest for some years, and will tend to relieve the money pressure in the Monongahela Valley, which has begun to be uncomfortably severe.

—There seems to be a considerable amount of wool moving, judging from the fact that Boston exchange has suddenly become abundant. This month is the beginning of the last half of the year, which will bring with it the results of the season's toil of the husbandman in the varied harvests of cotton, grain and other products of the soil, and an increased feeling of hopefulness obtaines, and the autumn is looked forward to for at least some fruition from the expectations that have been cherished so long for "better times."

—Messrs. John Hieckling & Co., 72 Broadway, New York, furnish us the following account of the condition of the New York stock market:

The hot weather has melted the market, producing a weariness of stock matters which cannot be called by any other name. It is not a sinking or bear market; there is no improvement of their opporunities by the bears. At the same time the sun's rays, which have taken the starch out of the market, have poured down upon the crops of cereals of the West such a reviving influence as to produce a full assurance of a bountiful yield; and the same sun's rays under different meteorological conditions, have brought such deluges of rain upon certain portions of Europe, as to destroy the crops entirely, thus creating a rise in wheat of fifteen cents since our last issue, and a threatened corner in grain in Chicago. All this has served at last to wake up the Western railroads, so that Rock Island improves about two per cent., Lake Shore three, St. Paul two, Northwestern one-half, and Erie constructively about two to three. Minor Western stocks have done about as well relatively, and a genuine bull market has set in, supported by natural causes, which neither Gould nor the grasshoppers can well turn back. These natural causes are bull arguments, which no leading operator has power to resist or overcome. Mr. Gould appears to have retired bodily from the market. He has here three pet stocks: Western Union, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. It does not appear to comport with his majesty's designs to have stocks go up very much. For two days immediately succeeding the Fourth of July he allowed a revival of about 1 to 2 per cent. Since that, till the close of last week, he has succeeded, by improving the opportunities of bad weather, and tactics peculiar to himself alone, in putting things slowly down so as to prevent the market getting control of itself entirely. Notwithstanding his efforts, things took their own course, mainly. His tactics appear to have been the following: Just as soon as any stock formed up Union Pacific would sink at a jump 1 to 2 per cent., followed by Pacific Mail and in turn by Western Union. This generally resulted in a halt all along the line. Then after the market was flattened, Union Pacific would move back to its former position, leaving Pacific Mail and Western Union to get out of their hobble the best way they could. This joke was repeated here for days and days, and the only thing that didn't come to a continental was Lake Shore. All other stocks were dismayed, but Lake Shore stood like a rock at 80 and a trifle above, resisting the continued attacks of the great bear and his three great allies.

On Friday last the rise in cereals, the news of general disaster in European crops, and the announcement that the St. Paul Railroad was carrying twice the amount of grain this season over last year, and other Western roads in proportion, produced such a spirit of revival that stocks moved upward, pushing Union Pacific fifteen up to 29¾, Pacific Mail up to 29¾, Western Union to 89¾, and even enlivening Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. The same tactics were renewed, however, with trifling results, it is true, but verifying our theory.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 23, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	111¾	111¾	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.			119½		119½	
5-20's, 1862			116½		116½	
5-20's, 1864			116½		116½	
5-20's, 1865			117¼		117¾	
5-20's, 1867, registered			118¼		118¼	
5-20's, 1865, new			119		119½	
5-20's, 1867			119¼		119½	
5-20's, 1868			118¼		118½	
10-40's, coupons			115¼		115½	
Currency 6's			121		121	
New 5 per cents			112½		112½	
Western Union Tel.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¼
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	29	29	29	29	29	29¾
Quicksilver						15¾
Pacific Mail	28¾	29	29	29	28¾	28¾
Panama		130				
Adams Express		100				
Wells-Fargo Express		81¼				82
American Express		52				52½
United States Exp'ss		93				93
N. Y. Central		104¾				104¾
Erie		14¾	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central		90		90		90
Michigan Southern	60¾	61	60½	60½	60½	60¾
Illinois Central		92		92		92
Cleveland & Pitts.		91¾		92		
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾		41¾
Do. preferred		54		54		54¾
Rock Island	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¾
St. Paul common	36¾	37	37	37¼	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	59	59	59		59	59¼
Wabash common		7	6¾		6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne					134	
Ohio & Mississippi		23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Hannibal and St. Joe	25¼	25		25	25	25
Iron Mountain		15		15		
C., C. & I. C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾
South Carolinas, Ap'l		21	21			
South Carolinas, July		33				
Missouri 6's		101½				101

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51¾	
Reading	55	
United Cos. of N. J	129¾	130
Oil Creek	37½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	92¾	
Central Transportation, sales	46	
Empire Transportation	55	
F. C. & St. L., m. b.	77¼	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gold opened at 112¾, declined to 111¾, and recovered to 112¾ at the close. Borrowing rates 1@3 per cent.; loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying. The early decline in gold was caused by a belief in the rumor that some of the syndicate bankers were selling bills on account of some operations of Secretary Bristow under the Specie Payment act, and the late recovery was produced by the reaction in wheat to-day at Chicago, and a further advance in breadstuffs at Liverpool. It is supposed this will stimulate shipments again. The advance was also assisted by a large increase in the dry goods imports. The efforts of the clique to advance gold late in the day were assisted by a dispatch saying that the Washington *Republican* publishes this morning a long double-leaded leading editorial in favor of Cuban independence and the necessity of this Government doing something to stop the prolonged contest with Spain.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steadier. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. State securities quiet.

The reaction in the New York and Chicago to-day had a tendency in late dealings to weaken, slightly, share speculation and produce a firmer feeling in gold and exchange. The movement in breadstuffs has already caused a marked improvement in the earnings of Western roads. It is reported that the St. Paul road has received an increase for the third week in July of $30,000, and North-western about $80,000 for the same time. The earnings of the Union Pacific continues large and on the increase. The Treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in a circular referring to the new seven per cent. gold bonds of the company, states that the earnings of the company are liquidating all expenses, including interest on all bonds, amounted to $1,368,000 for the fiscal ending May 31, 1875.

Stocks declined from ⅝@¾ per cent. in early dealings, but at first only because firm, the later advanced from ¼@1 per cent. At sec ond call the market was quiet and firm. Stocks at the close were quiet and generally steady on the afternoon decline, which was from ½@⅝ per cent., except in the case of Michigan Central, which stock was down 1¾ per cent. Northwestern went off from 41¾ to 41¼ and closed at 41¾. St. Paul declined from 37¼ to 36¾ and close d at 36¾. Lake Shore was firm at 61@61¼ and Union Pacific at 24⅝@24¾. Western Union advanced from to 89¾ and closed at 90. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 29¼ to 29¾. Pacific Mail was depressed and afterwards reacted to 29¾. Wabash declined from 7 to 6¾, and Mariposa recovered from 9¼ to 10¼. Other changes were so slight. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 65,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 3,000 St. Paul and 12,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co.	89¾	St. Paul	36¾
Pacific Mail	29¾	Do preferred	59½
Atlantic & Pacific	29¾	Wabash	6¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	82	Do preferred	17
American Ex.	56½	Fort Wayne	98
U. S. Express	43½	Terre Haute	7
New York Central	104¼	Do preferred	18
Erie	14¾	Chicago & Alton	95½
Do preferred	29	Do preferred	108½
Harlem	134½	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Do. preferred	135	C., C. & I. C.	4¾
Mich. Central	67½	Burlington & Q.	119
Lake Shore	61	Hannibal & St. Jo.	25
Illinois Central	91¾	Do. preferred	35
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	29
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	Union Pac. stock	24¾
Do. preferred	54¾	Central Pac. bds	102¾
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bds	102¾
N. J. Central	112	Bankers' Bills	487¼
Rock Island	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	5-20's, 1867	118¾
5-20's, 1862	113¾	5-20's, 1868	118¾
5-20's, 1864	116¾	10-40's	115¼
5-20's, 1865	117¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	Currency 6's	121

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	101	Virginia, new	33
Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, new	50		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, July 23, 1875. }

The state of the business to-day was fairly active without any material alteration in values. Prices were rather easily enhanced from our last report. The volume of trade was at about the average for the season.

The condition of British trade during the month of June is described as follows by an exchange:

The British Board of Trade returns for last month shew to a certain extent some of the effects of the late commercial failures, but, considering the general complaints emanating from the manufacturing districts of slackness of trade, are by no means so unfavorable as might have been anticipated. It is true the value of both imports and exports has declined in comparison with the totals of June last year, but as the greater part of this can be set down as due to lower prices current, and as the quantities, with a few notable exceptions, have increased, it is apparent that trade has not been materially affected if the figures to the full extent can be taken to represent *bona fide* transactions. In the exports of cotton piece goods the decrease, amounting on the total to 11 per cent. in the quantity, is entirely due to the falling off in the shipments to India. The decline in the price of both coal and pig iron is having a beneficial effect on the foreign demand for both these products, as in the case of the former the augmentation in the quantity exported is 31¼ per cent. and in the latter 80 per cent., and the increase is in both instances pretty equally distributed over all countries.

In all descriptions of manufactured iron, except rails, there has been a fair advance on the corresponding totals in the two previous years and the demand for Russia, which fell off so much at this time last year, appears to be again reviving, in textile fabrics other than cotton and silk there is no diminution, while in linen, jute, silk and woolen yarns there have been increased exports, chiefly to Germany and Holland, and generally throughout, the accounts of shipments to these two condition show an improvement. The chief feature in the imports has been a heavy decline in cotton from India, and an augmentation of nearly one million and a quarter in wool from Australia, and total arrivals of this article during June were about 40 per cent. in excess of last year, and nearly double those of 1873. Cereals no alteration of importance is observable in the quantities imported from those of last year, but in the first six months the value has declined over three millions, which represents the saving to the country from the abundant harvest of last autumn.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,593	Apples, bbls	231
Cheese, lbs	192	Corn, bus	400
Wheat, bus	1,240	Oats, bus	3,600
Bacon, lbs	135	Potatoes, bus	330
Hay, bales	65		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Business continued very limited, with light receipts. Wheat is quiet and nominal, and in the absence of business we quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 43 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 38; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 32@1 35; Ohio and Pensylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is higher. No. 2 Chicago ruling at $1 20@1 32. Corn is quiet and unchanged. We quote car at 75@76c for prime yellow; 74@75c for mixed and white. Shelled was steady at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 72@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. There is not much doing in oats. We quote at 59@60c per bushel for white; mixed 56@58c. Rye was quiet and nominal at $1 08@1 10. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 2@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—Market firm and very active in the jobbing trade. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading brands are as follows: Choice Ohio spring wheat flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin $8 25@8 50; Minnesota $8 25@8 50; red winter wheat flour $8 00@8 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 50@7 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen packages; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; mixed timothy and prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; in oldings $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Choice grades of new move freely at $5 00@4 00 per barrel; medium grades slow at $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white nominally at $2 00 ₱ bushel; medium at 85@1 80; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BEESWAX—There is a light trade at 30c in round lots; jobbing transactions rule at 32@35c.

BUTTER—Market firm for strictly fresh receipts of choice grades. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 20@22c per pound; fair to good 16@18c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is firm and active. We quote at 12½@13c per ₱ for prime Ohio factory; New York factory, 13c; Swiss, 25@28c; Limberger 14@16c.

EGGS—There is a fair supply and transactions were easy and active at 19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note a sound lot transactions at 80@85c. A light jobbing business is reported at 90c.

FRESH FRUITS.—Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move slowly at 12@14c per quart. Blackberries are in good supply at 14@16c. Tennessee plums are quoted at $5 00@10 00 per stand; $4 00@5 00 per bushel. Watermelons are quoted at $20 00@30 00 per hundred. The first pears of the season were on sale today; quoted at $6 00@8 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—There is a moderate business done, with a liberal supply, and prices are very easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 20@2 00; timothy seed is in fair demand at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—The demand is fair with a liberal supply, and prices lower. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at 75c@$1 00 ₱ box. Tomatoes rule at $2 00@2 50 ₱ box. Cucumbers $1 25@1 50 ₱ crate. Cabbages $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was a rather quiet feeling in this line of trade at unchanged prices as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	24c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	23c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	Extra B—Yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@9¾c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	12 @12½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½@12c
Java, in bulk	39c	Granulated	11½@12c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 40	Sterling ch'c	N. O. 75c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Good	60c
Japan	35c@$1 00	*Syrups.*	₱ gal.
Oolong	25c@$1	Ex. white drips	55c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	45c
Souchong	25c@$1 00	Lower grades	35@40c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carolina	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Rangoon	6¾@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	35 c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 00
Allspice	17½@20c	Castile soap ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City ₱ ₱	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 60	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in ₱ ₱ pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ ₱; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—Are firm with an upward tendency. We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ ₱; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14½c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 16c; canvassed 16c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $3 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $17 25@22 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 10½c; half bbls and 125-lbs in buckets, 10¾c; in 3-lb caddies, 12c; in 5-lb cadties do, 12½c; in 3-lb pails do, 12½c; in 5-lb do, 12½c; in 6-lb do, 12c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ ₱ for choice, and 8c for medium.

Petroleum.

July 24—There is a quiet and steady market for both crude and refined. New York reports show a slightly higher range of prices.

CRUDE—We quote Conduit pipe at wells at 82½@85c; United do 72½@75c; immediate shipment $1 00@1 02½. Sales were moderately liberal, being 21,500 barrels in the river district, and 2,500 barrels at other points in the oil regions. The market closed quiet but steady.

REFINED—The market is quiet but a somewhat firmer and better feeling is notable. New York quotations show an advance of about ½c. We quote standard white on the cars at 25½@25¾c as to location. New York delivery rules at 11@11½c for spot and early August. Philadelphia is quoted at 10½@10¾c for spot and first half of August. Baltimore rules at 10½@10¾c.

OIL BARRELS—The market continues dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 20 for country; 70@80c for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—The *Herald* says: The better feeling in the markets in the oil regions is entirely local and finds no sympathetic response either in New York or abroad. United, which opened at 75c and fell to 72½c, fully regained its strength, and closed firm at the opening figures. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper creek, spot	$1 02½
500 bbls, Upper creek, spot	1 02½
500 bbls Lower creek	1 02½
1,000 bbls, Oil City	1 02½
3,000 bbls, United, 5 days	72½
4,000 bbls, United, at wells	72½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	73½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, buyer 10	73½
1,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells	72½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 02½
4,500 bbls, immediate shipment	1 02½
7,800 bbls, immediate shipment	1 01½

Refined, New York closing 22—Crude is without change with a slow business. Refined for prompt delivery is difficult to obtain and higher prices rule, with 10@c offered for small lots as required to fill vessels. Future deliveries are also held stronger, with trade quiet. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 9½c for prompt, and 9½@9¾c for August 15th; on shipping order 9¾@9¾c; refined 11¾c for prompt, and 11c for August 15th; cases 16@16½c; naphtha 8½c. For Philadelphia delivery, refined is quoted at 10¾@10¾c for spot; 10¾c for August 15th. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10½@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Market quiet; standard white 10½c; crude 4½c; cases 13c. Sales next year; futures—none offering.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Market firm at $1 02½ bid; $1 03 asked.

OIL CITY, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 01¼ @$1 02½.

BRADFORD, July 23.—Market quiet and steady at 97½@$1 00.

TIDIOUTA, July 23.—Market dull and quiet at 90c.

PARKERS, July 23.—United 72½@73c; shipment $1 02½; market quiet but steady.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard O W	1,358
J J Fisher	Vesta O W	99
D Duncan	American O W	99
J Bushnell	Lily O W	948
R P Crawford	Aladdin O W	477
S Duncan	Penn O W	149
H W McKelvy	Citizens O W	161
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	118
S W Stevenson	Peerless O W	80
H W McKelvy	Vesta O W	74
Total		3,593

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

July 22.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H S A Stewart	Central Refining Co.	Phila 357

July 23.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.	Phila 1,092
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co.	Phila 799
National O W	Warden, F & Co.	Phila 1,200
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co.	Phila 298
J A McKee & S	John F Logan	Phila 100
King & Gould	George Pohl	Phila 103
Central Ref Co	Central Ref Co	Phila 52
H S A Stewart	Central Ref Co	Phila 105
Citizens' Ref Co	Citizens' Ref Co	287
Total		3,980

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X ₱ ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; Domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 62 gallons, $72 00@75 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' Dublin stout, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Coobrunes' ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND BROWNINGS—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 22 ½ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 25c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 19c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 49c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 35c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $1 00; 1 ₱ cans $1 50@2 00; 2½ ₱ cans $3 00; 5 ₱ cans $5 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@13c ₱ ₱; inferior brush 9½@10½c. Brooms are reduced 25c. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 25; No. 3 hurl $2 50; No. 4, $3 00; No. 5, $3 50; No. 6, $3 75; No. 3, carpet, $1 00; No. 4 do $1 25; fancy do $1 50; parlor $2 00; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 50@2 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HERB—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 60@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	33@36c	Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak sole, No. 1	34@36c	Oak, harness country	30@32c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Hemlock sole	30@32c
Oak, slaughter in rough	30@32c	Band leather ₱ lb	44@46c
Red sole B A mid	40@42c	Hand leather ₱ lb	44@46c
Red sole B A light	38@40c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 00
Red sole Orinoco	38@39c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Slaughter sole	42@45c	Wax upper ₱ ft	18@22c
Saddler's skirting	45@48c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ doz	$6 00@7 00
Black bridle ₱ doz	$80@90		

HIDES.			
Green salted light	6½c	Green salt kip	10@12 c
Heavy steers	5½@6 c	Green salt calf	12@14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @6 7 c	Green butch'rs do, 10 @12 lbs	9 c
		Dry flint hides	14 c
		Nominal	14 @20 c

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote lubricating prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 80@85c; sperm oil, 150 degrees fire test, 160; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 125@12½c; extra engine (summer color), 60c, No. 2 engine (winter color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 15@20c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; anchor oil, 30c; boiled linseed oil, 75c; residuum (prepared), $5 00; residuum (common) $4 00; axle grease, ₱ gross, $4 00@6 00; lubricating mill grease, ₱ pound, 5@7c; in barrels and kegs, 3c ₱ pound; bleached winter whale oil 85c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c; linseed oil, raw, 72c; do boiled 78c; spirits turpentine 45c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@9c; cotton wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 7@ 18c ₱ ₱.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 5c.

SAPOLIO—Quotes at 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is very much depre sed, and while quotations are nominally as be low, sales are made at very material concessions from these figures. We quote car lots, ₱ barrel, $1 25@1 35; jobbing lots, $1 45@1 55.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is active. We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets, ₱ dozen, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₱ dozen, $2 14; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 60; washboards, patent crimp, ₱ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, July 23, 1875. }

As foreshadowed in our report of the live stock market, hogs and sheep have advanced in price—the former fully 15c per cwt., and the latter 25c. Hence we alter our quotations accordingly.

It was generally understood that it was a rare occurrance that a good market continued more than two weeks in succession; but this time it outlasted three weeks, with a fair prospect for another of the same sort.

There were a large number of fine, fat hogs slumbering in the pens calmly awaiting purchasers, and the most of them would change hands ere the close of the week.

CATTLE.

There is little doing in the way of selling cattle, quite a large run of Indifferent ones, but not differ materially from those reported yesterday. There was considerable stock in the pens, but it was mostly for feeding and not for killing, and feeding, and would soon go on East. But few good stock cattle remain unsold at the close of the market, and these will reappear on the stage at the Allegheny market on Monday next. We do not alter our quotations, which were as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 75@7 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@5 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100	4 75@5 00
Common, 900 to 1,000	4 25@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50
Stockers	3 00@3 50
Texans	3 25@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market is lively to-day, and as above stated has advanced a strong 15c per cwt. There were quite a number in the pens unsold at noon to-day, but many of these will change hands ere the close of the week's market. We revise quotations as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 80@8 00
Light Yorkers	7 85@7 90
Heavy Yorkers	7 50@7 75
Roughs and inferior	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market through the week has rather nonplussed the shrewdest dealers. There were those who most confidently predicted that the top round of the ladder had been reached in prices, and they that could not go any higher. But, strange to say, despite these prognostications, prices have gone up from 25@30c per cwt, with a firm market at the advance. Few unsold. We quote:

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	3 50@4 00
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25@3 75
Lambs	5 00@6 00

MILCH COWS.

There was little done in this class of live stock to-day, and prices were nominally as follows:

Prime milkers, calves included	$60 00@70 00
Good milkers, calves included	50 00@55 00
Fair milkers, calves included	40 00@45 00
Common	30 00@35 00

YARD RECORD.—There is some talk of the removal of the Central Stock Yards to a location some four or five mi es east. But the time has not been definitely settled. However come it will, sometime in the near future.

[By Associated Press.]

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Hogs active; fair to good $7 25@7 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Hogs higher; shippers $6 37½@7 10; bacon $6 90@7 20; butchers' $7 25@7 50.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 24, 1875. }

The market for pig metal is still about the same as it has been for the past two or three weeks.

There being a very slack demand, the sales are limited to small lots required for immediate use.

While the trade is very dull here, we hear of contracts for considerable lots in other markets. One furnace company in the Valley between here and the lakes is shipping a large lot to Buffalo, and another reports a sale of 1,500 to 2,000 tons to go down the river.

We are without information as to prices of the above named lots, but understand that it is considerably better than $24 00 four months delivered here.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

250 tons grey forge	$24 00—1 mo
200 tons grey forge	24 00—5 mos
150 tons white	private terms
140 tons grey forge	23 00 — cash
100 tons close grey	25 50—4 mos
100 tons foundry	25 00—4 mos
160 tons open grey forge	25 50 — cash
100 tons No. 2 foundry	24 00—cash
20 tons No. 1 foundry	27 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	25 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	24 50—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

60 tons close and mottled	$22 50—4 mos
40 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	24 00 — cash
10 tons No. 1 foundry	26 50—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 1 foundry H. B.	$30 00—4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, unsettled and heavy: No. 2 spring $1 21¾@1 21⅝ seller August; $1 18¾ seller September; No. 3 $1 14. Corn dull and prices weak: No. 2 mixed 73½c seller August; 74c seller September. Oats steady with a moderate demand: 52½c seller July; 31½c seller August; 28½c seller September; 31c bid seller the year. Rye active; sales at 88c seller August; 85c seller September. Barley easy with a fair demand: $1 05 seller September.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and pr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers on to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Subscribers to the "Commercial" residing at Oakland and Bellefield, will hereafter be served by Mr. A KNOX, the authorized carrier. All persons desiring the COMMERCIAL can have it delivered promptly at their residence, by leaving their names at the counting room, or with the carrier.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.851	70	90	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.833	79	61	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.940	69	80	N.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.869 Highest thermom....83
Mean thermometer...72 Lowest thermom....62

The Sunday School Normal Class.

Wm. B. Brickell, Esq., will have charge of the eighth session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class, which will be held on Tuesday evening next in the Smithfield St. M. E. church. The normal course of lessons has been thus far entertaining and instructive, and every Sunday school worker will be much benefited by the lesson of next Tuesday evening.

Coal Shipments.

The following shipments of coal started yesterday for points below:

Destination.	Tow-boats	Boats and barges	Bushels.
Cincinnati	30	512	3,874,000
Louisville	18	168	2,167,000
New Orleans	5	62	922,000
Vicksburg & Natchez	1	12	339,000
Ironton		6	103,000
Totals	55	760	7,512,000

The Sexton of Trinity Church.

Mr. J. Batten, the sexton of Trinity church, who was prosecuted by Mary Hock for assault and battery, informs us that the statements of Mary in her information before Alderman McMasters are entirely false. Mr. Batten states that Mary Hock was raising a disturbance and using indecent language on the church property, of which he has charge, and he requested her to leave. She refused to go, and Mr. B. took her by the arm. Mary Hock then thought to frighten Mr. Batten by getting out a warrant for his arrest. The experiment cost Mary some money and Mr. Batten about an hour's time, and the case was promptly dismissed.

Excursion Train to Cresson and Ebensburg.

For the accommodation of persons who wish to visit Cresson Springs and vicinity, for the purpose of remaining over Sunday, a special excursion train will leave the Union Depot, this afternoon, at 2:26, city time, and every Saturday, at the same hour, until further notice, reaching Cresson at 6 P. M., and arriving at Ebensburg, at 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Ebensburg each Monday morning at 5:45 A. M., Cresson 6:15 A. M., and arriving at Pittsburgh 9:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Railroad time.

Agents can stop this eastward train at any regular station for such excursionists desiring to visit Cresson or Ebensburg. Conductor of westward train is authorized to stop this train at any regular station to let off regular excursion passengers.

Excursion tickets can be had at the down town office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and at Union Depot.

And Now the "Recorder" Speaks.

The Methodist *Recorder* has its say on the corner-stone ceremonies of Sabbath last, as follows:

The corner-stone laying at the German Evangelical Church, on Smithfield street, last Sunday, excited a crowd of curious people to the thoroughfares. The blatant bands of music, the fraternal insignia, coats of Queermen, and the riprorious tantrums of the Large Boys, made up a procession and an audience rather out of harmony with the solemn Sabbath quiet of Pittsburgh. Such a manifestation among Protestants, will serve as an argument among Catholics for pushing their Sabbath parades into notice. The Temple of Solomon was built without so much as the noise of a hammer being heard in the city on any day of the week; but this Protestant people in Pittsburgh could not even lay its corner-stone without noise enough on the Sabbath day to bedlamize Jerusalem itself.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate by Order of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Ohio, at Steubenville, at the Court House, on Monday, the 2d Day of August, 1875, at 2 P. M.

Joseph C. McCleary, administrator, with the will annexed, of Beverly McGee, deceased, will sell at the time and place above mentioned, the old homestead of Beverly McGee, situated on the Ohio river, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, between Legrange, Jefferson county, Ohio, and Dash Run of the same county.

This is a general description of the premises and location: Coal shaft at each of the above points; 192 acres of the lower strata of coal, about 75 acres of the upper vein; good landing at all stages of the river; the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad runs through the premises; there is 192 acres of surface; also, an extensive limestone quarry on the premises; also, all the necessary advantages for a rolling mill or furnace. The land must be sold. Terms easy.

JOSEPH C. MCCLEARY,
Portland, Jefferson county, Ohio.
By J. F. DUNN, his attorney.

The Greys at Chautauqua Lake.

A Mayville correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* writes as follows:

About six hundred Pennsylvania militia have invaded this State and pitched their tents and planted their batteries (Knap's, of Pittsburgh,) on the heights above the lake and at the east of the station. They are all "Greys" from Pittsburgh, Oil City and Titusville. Although they have been only three days on the "contented field," the boys have all got their noses peeled by the sun, and got acquainted with one or more pretty girls apiece—either native or imported from the regions of buckwheat, petroleum and carbonaceous atmosphere. From what I saw to-day I have no doubts of the courage of these citizen soldiers to bear arms—and I think they bear some of the whitest and best rounded ones with true soldiery abandon. They seem to be having a good time, and, in short, to use the expressive words of my poor deceased friend Napoleon III., "The troops are full of *elan*." (*Elan*, you will remember, a Western editor said, is a French word that means *beanz*.)

The Pittsburgh soldiers are known as "The D. U. Cain Greys." They were named, it is said, in honor of Tubal Cain and the other Cain. Tubal Cain was the founder of the iron business and ought to be recognized by a Pittsburgh organization, such as "The Cain Greys" now is, as their own name here every night; and the girls think them well named because "they're just killing." So you will concede the particular fitness of the name.

Another Smoky Sketch of Pittsburgh.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under the head of "Five Hours in Pittsburgh," goes off in this strain:

Five hours shut up in an open-air smoke house, where the sun doesn't shine even on the Fourth of July! "Horrible! most horrible!" What's to be done? Submit. Nothing more. It is destiny: it is fate, inexorable, relentless, binding. It avails nothing to grow fretful, morose, melancholy. This you discover after experimenting for two or three hours. At this point philosophize; it will help to kill time. As the result of this mental process resolve to play the stoic. Of course you won't succeed, but the effort will afford a pastime. You will be likely to do as the *Inquirer* man did—go out to see the town and the people. The houses are built of smoke, laid in foundations of smoke, decorated with smoke and topped off with smoke. The shadowy, moving figures look like concentrated evaporations of volatilized carbon, made after the fashion of Dore's background beings. What a set of smoke-dried, soot begrimed creatures they seemed and yet happy and contented withal—and chiefly given to coal and iron.

I sauntered on and on till I found myself wandering down the river side—along the "Monge belly." I had been there before, when all was busy bustle. Now the levee looked as though the boatmen had taken a holiday. Shipping was at a stand still. "No water" was the explanation. "No water" I discovered to mean low water. Captains and deck hands and shippers and idlers were knotted along the levee, discussing the situation and the probabilities. "I hear she's rising at Marietta," said a sunburnt little man with pop eyes set in a big, round red head. "That won't be so," replied a long, lank, six-footer, and he braced himself against a lamp-post and went on to prove how it couldn't be. He really didn't know anything about it, but his size insured him a respectful audience.

Soon there came along a short, thick set man, with a ruby-colored nose. Ah, that nose! What a tale of revelry its rosy tint did tell. How it told of nights far spent in the inebriating cup—nights of wassail and and of mirth—until its large, protruding size almost blocked up both the eyes and shut out the thousand beauties of the earth. It was a monumental nose, with a temperance lecture cut deep on every side. He was a fussy fellow and a voluble. He knew everybody's business, and told it. He ought to be a Jenkins on a society paper. He is talent going to waste. I soon learned that he was a farmer, and then I chimed in—"Any grasshoppers in these parts?"

"Grasshoppers! Well, now, you're smart, ain't you? No, th'aint no grasshoppers—aint nothin' for 'em to live on 'cept coal and iron, and they couldn't digest them of they swallowered 'em. Say, young man, you must be from the East, where?"

But it was nearly train time, and I turned away hastily toward the depot.

CITY CRIMINAL RECORD.

Matters at the Magistrate's Offices.

Before Alderman McMasters appeared E. A. Noble, a Deputy Sheriff of Beaver county, who made an information against John Scott and John Cush for larceny, alleging that the accused, who are small boys, stole a skiff, the property of Charles King, of Neville Island. The lads were committed for a hearing.

Mary Evans swears, before the same magistrate, that she gave Mary Moorhead eight yards of alpaca to be made into a garment of some kind, and that Mrs. Moorhead refuses to return the goods. A warrant was issued, the charge being larceny as bailee.

Squire McMasters also took the information of Samuel Patterson, charging Charles Metzand A. S. Logan with assault and battery and forcible entry and detainer Mr. Patterson alleges that he was in peaceable possession of a wharf boat, where he kept a little store. The defendants, it appears, for some cause or other threw Mr. Patterson's goods out of the boat, and then put him out. Mr. Logan appeared and entered bail for all to appear at a hearing.

M. Enedbidz, a Jewish rabbi, charged Gottlieb Jacobs, an Allegheny butcher, with assault and battery. The rabbi alleges that he was overlooking the killing of cattle, in accordance with the rules of his church, when the accused assaulted him and threw him out of the slaughter house. Bail was entered for a hearing before Alderman McMasters.

Kate Kelly made an information before Alderman Milliken, charging John Story, a Third avenue saloon keeper, with assault and battery. Held for a hearing.

The cruelty to animals cases, which this Alderman had against the two drivers of the Oakland Street Car Company, were discharged after a hearings and Z. Street, the prosecutor, was required to pay the costs.

A man named Joseph G. Rible was arrested Thursday evening on a charge of having stolen a pocketbook containing several hundred dollars, belonging to a man named M. Bradley, who, in a state of intoxication, had dropped into the saloon of John S. O'Brien, at High street and Fifth avenue. $190 10 were found on Rible's person, but the pocketbook was missing. Rible was discharged yesterday, Bradley declining to prosecute.

Mrs. Hannah Hall, alias Kennedy, prosecutes Mrs. Margaretta Jefferson before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, for assault and battery. Mrs. Jefferson makes a similar charge against Mrs. Kennedy before Alderman Edgar. Bail has been given for a hearing in each case.

It will be recollected that George Bessaner was arrested and placed in jail the other day, on a charge of perjury, at the instance of a man named Duane. Duane and a man named McNally had been confined in jail on a charge of robbery, and held for trial at court, but when the case came up, Bessamer, the prosecutor, failed to appear and the parties were released on bail. Hence the prosecution for perjury. Peter Dressler, County Detective, yesterday lodged an attachment against Bessamer, on which he will be held and required to prosecute his case in court, no matter whether or not he be discharged in the perjury proceeding.

Charles Rice, for causing a dog to bite a little girl named Catharine Collins, was held for a hearing by Alderman Moreland on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Leonard Allenbaugh, who had two charges of cruelty to animals preferred against him, had a hearing before Squire Milliken, which resulted in his being muleted in ten dollars and costs. Zadok Street was the prosecutor, and the allegations were that he had driven two horses until one of them died from overexertion and the other was rendered unfit for use for a time. The defendant paid the fines.

H. B. McCurdy made information before Deputy Mayor Hoerr against Nicholas Race for disorderly conduct, alleging that he created a disturbance in the saloon of Thomas Miller, South Side, and struck James Miller in the face. He was fined three dollars and costs.

Gillen, the patent agent who is accused before Alderman Krehan with obtaining money under false pretenses, was committed to jail to await a hearing next Tuesday.

Michael Hughes, who was shot by Upperman, on the South Side, is reported to be recovering, although not out of danger. His assailant will have a hearing next Monday.

Samuel Hamilton, the one-legged farmer who was arrested, charged with having robbed a fellow granger at the Black Bear Hotel of $80, had a hearing yesterday morning before Acting Mayor Butler, on an information made by Officer Fowler, who made the arrest. The accused was committed to jail to await a trial at Court, in default of three hundred dollars.

Before Deputy Mayor Lowry—James Gleason and Wm. Harrison were sent up for five days each for drunkenness; James Shannon, for vagrancy, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Wm. Langkamp sued a resident of Butler county named Rich, before Alderman Larkin, of Allegheny, charging him with having represented that he was well off, upon which he gave him goods to the amount of $261. It is alleged that the representations of Rich were false. Held for a hearing.

Alderman Kreuter committed Kate Smith, *alias* Kelly, to jail for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Jane Kennedy.

Fred. Wiegers was committed by Alderman Mercer for a hearing in a case of assault and battery, in which Samuel Barton is the prosecutor.

Thomas Schofield was committed by Alderman Nichols for trial on charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace. Mrs. Jane Schofield prosecutes.

Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, took the following informations last evening:

William Deency charged P. Murphy and a man named Watson with an indecent assault on his little son. The accused was held for a hearing.

Wilhelmina Deichmiller made oath charging William Harcum with making indecent proposals to her. Warrant issued.

A. C. Younger was arrested on a charge of whipping his mother. The charge is preferred by George C. Younger, a brother of the accused. A charge of larceny were also made against A. C.

Mary Goehring complained that John Goehring, her husband, gave her an unmerciful beating.

Christina Weisben charged Eliza Smith with disorderly conduct.

Herriott, the alleged watch thief, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips, and was held in $300 bail for trial.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Interesting Reports—Statistics.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting last evening, Dr. Graham in the chair.

The report of Health Officer Gray, for June showed 732 nuisances abated and $275 50 receipts.

The report of Dr. Snively showed 288 deaths during the five weeks ending July 3d. The rate was equivalent to 21.31 per 1,000 population, annually, being an increase over the previous month, but below the mean rate for the year 1874. There were 101 deaths of infants under one, and 54 children under five years. The number of deaths of persons of 70 years and over was 16. The following comparative statement is given:

Deaths in June, 1875	331
Deaths in May, 1875	233
Deaths in June, 1874	288

The hospital report for the month shows:

Patients in hospital June 1st	2
Admitted during month	1
Discharged during June	2
Remaining July 1st	1

Meat Inspector Lindsay reported for the quarter ending June 30, 1875: Condemned and confiscated: Beef, 1,222 pounds; veal, 874 pounds, mackeral, 2 barrels; fresh fish, 6 barrels; calves, 6 head, as also a large lot of vegetables. The stock shipped east from the Pennsylvania yards numbered as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April	30,629	51,395	48,893
May	22,800	82,900	43,958
June	26,232	36,636	44,387
Total	85,832	170,795	136,300

The dead stock during the quarter were cattle 36; hogs 520, sheep 375.

The reports were accepted and approved.

The Health officer presented a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from February 1st the first of the fiscal year to July 1st.

Total receipts	$10,229 91
Total expenditures	9,846 94
Balance	$1,082 97

A number of bills were passed upon after which the meeting adjourned.

Another Heavy Robbery.

Some time during Thursday night the "fifty cent" store of Behrens & Janowitz, No. 15 Sixth street, was broken into and robbed of over $1,000 worth of jewelry and other goods. By boring through one of the doors of the establishment they were enabled to remove the iron bar securing it, and then had "things their own way." They emptied in all six of the show cases, taking about sixteen watches, several gold chains, pocketbooks, pen knives, jewelry, &c. They also visited the wholesale room up stairs, but it is not, at present known what, if anything, they took from there. The robbery was first discovered about twelve o'clock, by the private watchman employed on that block. It is supposed that the burglars entered the store about eleven o'clock. The detectives are on the look-out."

The O'Connell Centennial.

Pursuant to a call made through the public papers a meeting was held last night in the Catholic Catholic Library for the purpose of celebrating the O'Connell Centennial which occurs on the 6th of August next. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. E. Donnelly to the chair and electing M. Hanrahan Esq., Secretary. After some exchange of opinion the following committee of arrangements was appointed, A. B. Hayden, M. Hanrahan, Dr. E. Donnelly. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same hour and same place on next Friday evening.

For the Family Circle.

Always take home with you, on Saturday, a bundle of good papers and magazines, or a new book. You can get the best and freshest at Gildenfenney & Co.'s news depot, No. 69 Fifth avenue. They are in receipt of everything of the kind in are in receipt of everything of the kind in the shortest possible time after publication. As for pocket books, albums, notions, fine stationery, games, etc., no finer assortment or lower prices can be found in the city.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Depositors Have a Meeting—The Status of Affairs Discussed—Contributing Stockholders' Proposition Under Consideration.

Some seventy-five of the depositors of the late Nation Trust Company met at the Ralston School house, on Thursday evening to consider the status of affairs and what is best to be done. Hon. Peter Zern who occupied the chair said he was sorry that it had become necessary for them to meet again. At the last meeting held there he had hoped, and he believed the rest of the depositors had shared that hope, that it wouldn't be necessary for them to come together again. But it seems that the aspect of affairs has changed since then, and it becomes necessary for them to decide on some course of action to get their money.

Hon. John H. Kerr, a depositor, being called upon said that, for the benefit of himself and other depositors he had examined the court records and found that there had been about thirty suits entered against the stockholders by depositors, and about eighteen judgments had been obtained against them. The total sum obtained was about $35,000. The depositors—such of them as had not signed the extension—might have gone on sueing the stockholders and recovering judgment against them, had it not been for the unexpected change of tactics in the latter. One of the stockholders, namely, L. M. Morris, had filed a petition in the United States Court, not only in his own behalf, but also in the behalf of all the other stockholders. This action puts a stop to all proceedings against them. While the petition is pending no depositor can enter suit against them, nor can they take any action foward forcing them to satisfy their creditors.

Mr. Kerr then read the proposition of the contributing stockholders, being the same in effect as that agreed to with the city. It closes as follows:

"The stockholders making this proposition state that on account of the great number of creditors it becomes necessary to have this composition perfected under the provisions of the bankrupt act. As the resolution and confirmation papers in these proceedings will each have to be signed by assenting stockholders, it becomes very desirable to relieve creditors therefrom by the substitution of an attorney in fact. With this agreement is submitted a power of attorney made in the name of John R. McCune, President of the Union National bank; if any other attorney is preferred his name can be erased and the other overwritten."

After reading the document to them Mr. K. advised them to do nothing hasty. "Take time and think the matter over," he said. As for himself, he had not yet made up his mind whether to sign the paper or not. He thought it would be expedient to have a committee appointed to confer with the stockholders in the matter, and ascertain more fully the meaning of the proposition. The following stockholders were accordingly appointed to serve on the committee: John H. Kerr, C. O'Donnell, George Smith, Thomas Henderson and Isaac Bachter.

It was then resolved, on motion, that none of the depositors should sign anything in the matter until after they had held their next meeting, which was appointed for Tuesday evening next, when the committee will report results.

[Erie Dispatch, of Friday.]

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Hon. Wm. McKennan, Circuit; Hon Wilson McCandless, District, and Hon Wm. Strong, Supreme Court, on the Bench.

THURSDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Circuit Court called at nine o'clock, present Justice Strong, United States Supreme Court, on the bench.

CIRCUIT COURT.

General jury panel called by the Clerk.

In the case of Miller Pier et al. vs. Wm. Potter, tried Wednesday, the jury rendered a verdict, finding for the plaintiff for the land described in the writ.

On motion by Marshall, plaintiff's attorney, in the case of Charles W. Coe and Charles Hickox vs. Joseph Johnson, to postpone the case on account of inability of a material witness to attend from serious personal injury, it was continued upon payment of costs for the term.

J. K. Palmer vs. Joseph Hall. S. B. Johnston and F. Marshall for plaintiffs; Brown, Stone and Colonel Curtis for defense. Jury impanneled.

Mr. Justice Strong stated that it must be understood that the Court does not recognize any agreement of counsel as to when cases will be tried. Counsel must be prepared for trial when cases are called.

Opened by Hall. Suit brought by plaintiff substantially as follows: Hall purchased property in Louisville and left Palmer to sell Hall's interest, asking $100,000; Hall promised Palmer $1,000 to procure purchasers at the stipulated price; friends of Palmer in the East offered $80,000, which Hall refused to take; property was finally sold and conveyed to the friends of Palmer and $100,000 paid. Hall refused to pay anything. The case has been tried in Warren county and has been brought here, Hall being a citizen of Kentucky.

Justice Strong charged the jury in a clear and forcible manner, and they retired at 5 o'clock. Took adjournment to seal their verdict and bring it into Court.

Motion of Colonel J. Ross Thompson in case of Jacob Eickinger vs. Hiram F. Hamon. Rule on plaintiff to give security for costs.

BEFORE JUDGE M'KENNAN.

Wm. M. Locke and George H. Bonebrake vs. Richard M. Johnston and Wm. Stewart. Spencer & Marvin for plaintiff. C. Bowman for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff $1,521.

Case of F. M. Robinson, assignee of A. G. Eberman vs. The Westfall Brewing Machine Company. Spencer and Marvin for plaintiff and B. J. Reid for defendants. Continued by consent of counsel.

Case of Mount Oliver National Bank vs. Sheffield and McCullough. Judgment for plaintiff for $5,028 28.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States District Court met at ten o'clock, Judge Wilson McCandless on the bench.

At one P. M. the Grand Jury entered and presented several bills of indictment. Court adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow.

Circuit Court adjourned at five o'clock, to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

THE FENN AVENUE ACCIDENT.

Proposed Action for Damages Against the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

A civil action for damages will be instituted by Wm. Reardon, Esq., as counsel for the administrator of Philip Hanley, the puddler who was killed last Sunday on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, against said company. The circumstances of the killing of Hanley were reported in last Monday's COMMERCIAL. The deceased, while a passenger on one of the company's cars, got off the platform to allow a lady to get on, when he was in some manner thrown upon the track, the car running upon him, causing injuries from which death ensued. It is claimed that the company was to blame in allowing the car to be so crowded that passengers could not remain on with safety. The deceased had paid his fare and was standing on the front platform, where there was scarcely standing room. It was at the driver's request, it is claimed, that he got off, and the driver started the car before he was able to get on a footing on the step. The consequence was that he fell under and was killed. It is claimed that he was not struck by a passing vehicle, as was stated by some people at the time. The deceased leaves a widow and child in England, and the suit will be commenced in the name of the administrator, a brother.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Philadelphia Butcher Killed While Stealing a Ride.

Charles Hannings, a journeyman butcher, who formerly lived in Philadelphia, was fatally injured yesterday morning at Fair Oaks Station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, a short distance below Allegheny City. It appears that he was "stealing a ride" on a freight train coming to this city. Falling asleep on the top of a car he rolled off upon the track. Several cars passed over his legs, crushing them to a jelly. He was brought to the depot on Federal street, Allegheny, at half-past three o'clock A. M., yesterday, and Dr. Buhanan summoned, who had him removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The shattered limbs were amputated by the above named physician, assisted by Dr. McCann, of the hospital. The injured man survived the operation only a couple of hours, when he died.

Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Hannings had been working in Chicago, and was making his way back to his Eastern home.

A New Church in Moore's Distillery.

A new place of worship will be opened at Moore's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, twenty-seven miles from this city, on Sunday the 25th inst. Mr. Thomas Moore has kindly offered Rev. J. C. High, space for Dravo and Greenock charge, the use of a room, 50x30 feet, in his large distillery, for church and Sunday school purposes. This room will be taken possession of by preaching at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday school at three o'clock and perhaps preaching again at night. Several ministers will be present and assist in this good work. An invitation is extended to all who may wish to come, both laymen and ministers.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

The Castle Shannon Methodist Campmeeting Association, will hold their annual meeting at Castle Shannon, commencing August 4th and closing August 15th. Extensive preparations are being made to accommodate with boarding and lodging, all who attend. A number of new cottages have gone up this summer and others are to be erected. Many families are already in their comfortable quarters waiting for the good time coming.

THE IGNORED LIQUOR BILLS.

Another Whack at the Grand Jury, and a Slap at the "Zealous" Crusaders.

The Presbyterian *Banner* pays its compliments to the Grand Jury, for ignoring the bills of indictment against a liquor sellers based upon informations made by A. Watt Black. We quote: He had made information before a magistrate against a saloon keeper in a township adjoining Allegheny, for disregarding the law seven times, in selling liquor to a habitual drunkard, after being warned by his wife not to do so; in selling to miners and on the Sabbath day. The case was returned to the Grand Jury, and witnesses were present with positive proofs, as is alleged, against the accused. To the surprise of everybody, the witnesses were not heard, the bills were ignored, and the prosecutor was mulcted into the costs. * * * * The course of the Grand Jury, in the face of the evidence which is said to have been before it, is most surprising. It is charged —we know not with what truth—that the liquor interest was largely represented in that body, and that this was the influence which brought about such a result. If this is so, it shows the peril to which the cause of temperance is exposed, and indeed the good order of society. If a Grand Jury can ignore such bills as these in the face of positive evidence that it may also ignore any other bills, and thus defeat the ends of justice altogether. For a Grand Jury is clothed with almost absolute power, in the matter of criminal prosecution, and at the same time we take the liberty of saying that a little less brusqueness of manner, a little more patience, and a little more teaching this end aimed at by the prosecutor, would it have detracted one particle from the dignity of the bench, if he had indicated the method by which it could be attained. But probably the hardest thing connected with the whole affair is, that up to this time the zealous temperance men and women with whom this young man has been actively co-operating, have left him to bear the burden alone. There is any amount of indignation felt and expressed, but no measures have been adopted toward raising the one hundred and forty dollars of costs taxed upon him. Altogether, this case gives very little encouragement to any to look after liquor sellers who violate the law, as most of them do.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A BALLOON was seen passing over Allegheny City about seven o'clock last evening.

CHIEF HAMILL is still in a precarious condition, and not improving very favorably.

REV. MISS CHAPIN will preach to-morrow morning on "The Sanctity of the Sabbath."

MR. J. W. BURBRIDGE, of New Orleans, a former Pittsburgher, is here on a visit to old friends.

A WOMAN named Mary Hyle was arrested yesterday by Officer Stoer, on a charge of shoplifting.

THE towboat Clipper last evening sunk a fuel boat belonging to Clark & Co., near the Monongahela bridge.

REV. J. MCKENDREE RILLEY, formerly of this city, will preach at Christ M. E. Church to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

LOCHENOUR, who was struck by a train at Coremaugh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday, died of his injuries yesterday.

THE two or three squares of Forbes street already paved, this side of Soho, are taken advantage of by many who drive out to the East End.

REV. JOHN T SANDS, pastor of the Eighth U. P. church, corner of Van Braam and Locust streets, will preach to-morrow evening on cruelty to animals,

A DECISION will probably be announced to-day, by Judge Collier, in the Fifth avenue sidewalk equity proceeding, which was argued Thursday.

BISHOP JANES, at the close of the Round Lake camp meeting, expects to rest a few days at Martha's Vineyard, and then go to Clifton Springs for medical treatment.

REV. R. J. GRAY, formerly pastor of North avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny City, is succeeding finely as President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

REV. DR. R. T. TAYLOR, President of Beaver College, preached at Madison, N. J., Sunday, July 18th. He is to preach at the leading M. E. Church at Oswego, N. Y., to-morrow.

SQUIRE J. H. ROBB, of Mt. Lebanon, Scott township, who fell from a scaffold, at Castle Shannon camp grounds, on Monday last, and broke his arm, is reported as recovering and is considered out of danger.

Opened by Hall. Suit brought by plaintiff substantially as follows: Hall purchased property in Louisville and left Palmer to sell Hall's interest, asking $100,000; Hall promised Palmer $1,000 to procure purchasers at the stipulated price; friends of Palmer in the East offered $80,000, which Hall refused to take; property was finally sold and conveyed to the friends of Palmer and $100,000 paid. Hall refused to pay anything. The case has been tried in Warren county and has been brought here, Hall being a citizen of Kentucky.

Justice Strong charged the jury in a clear and forcible manner, and they retired at 5 o'clock. Took adjournment to seal their verdict and bring it into Court.

Motion of Colonel J. Ross Thompson in case of Jacob Eickinger vs. Hiram F. Hamon. Rule on plaintiff to give security for costs.

BEFORE JUDGE M'KENNAN.

Wm. M. Locke and George H. Bonebrake vs. Richard M. Johnston and Wm. Stewart. Spencer & Marvin for plaintiff. C. Bowman for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff $1,521.

Case of F. M. Robinson, assignee of A. G. Eberman vs. The Westfall Brewing Machine Company. Spencer and Marvin for plaintiff and B. J. Reid for defendants. Continued by consent of counsel.

Case of Mount Oliver National Bank vs. Sheffield and McCullough. Judgment for plaintiff for $5,028 28.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States District Court met at ten o'clock, Judge Wilson McCandless on the bench.

At one P. M. the Grand Jury entered and presented several bills of indictment. Court adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow.

Circuit Court adjourned at five o'clock, to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

THE FENN AVENUE ACCIDENT.

Proposed Action for Damages Against the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

A civil action for damages will be instituted by Wm. Reardon, Esq., as counsel for the administrator of Philip Hanley, the puddler who was killed last Sunday on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, against said company. The circumstances of the killing of Hanley were reported in last Monday's COMMERCIAL. The deceased, while a passenger on one of the company's cars, got off the platform to allow a lady to get on, when he was in some manner thrown upon the track, the car running upon him, causing injuries from which death ensued. It is claimed that the company was to blame in allowing the car to be so crowded that passengers could not remain on with safety. The deceased had paid his fare and was standing on the front platform, where there was scarcely standing room. It was at the driver's request, it is claimed, that he got off, and the driver started the car before he was able to get on a footing on the step. The consequence was that he fell under and was killed. It is claimed that he was not struck by a passing vehicle, as was stated by some people at the time. The deceased leaves a widow and child in England, and the suit will be commenced in the name of the administrator, a brother.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Philadelphia Butcher Killed While Stealing a Ride.

Charles Hannings, a journeyman butcher, who formerly lived in Philadelphia, was fatally injured yesterday morning at Fair Oaks Station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, a short distance below Allegheny City. It appears that he was "stealing a ride" on a freight train coming to this city. Falling asleep on the top of a car he rolled off upon the track. Several cars passed over his legs, crushing them to a jelly. He was brought to the depot on Federal street, Allegheny, at half-past three o'clock A. M., yesterday, and Dr. Buhanan summoned, who had him removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The shattered limbs were amputated by the above named physician, assisted by Dr. McCann, of the hospital. The injured man survived the operation only a couple of hours, when he died.

Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Hannings had been working in Chicago, and was making his way back to his Eastern home.

A New Church in Moore's Distillery.

A new place of worship will be opened at Moore's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, twenty-seven miles from this city, on Sunday the 25th inst. Mr. Thomas Moore has kindly offered Rev. J. C. High, space for Dravo and Greenock charge, the use of a room, 50x30 feet, in his large distillery, for church and Sunday school purposes. This room will be taken possession of by preaching at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday school at three o'clock and perhaps preaching again at night. Several ministers will be present and assist in this good work. An invitation is extended to all who may wish to come, both laymen and ministers.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

The Castle Shannon Methodist Campmeeting Association, will hold their annual meeting at Castle Shannon, commencing August 4th and closing August 15th. Extensive preparations are being made to accommodate with boarding and lodging, all who attend. A number of new cottages have gone up this summer and others are to be erected. Many families are already in their comfortable quarters waiting for the good time coming.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

An Old Man Leaves Home and Dies in a Neighbor's House—Partial Investigation by the Coroner—Suspicion of Poisoning.

The Coroner commenced an investigation last evening in the case of an old man named John Miller, who died in Allegheny Thursday evening under circumstances which led to the belief that he had taken poison.

Mrs. Weisener, who resides on Ohio street, between Chestnut street and Madison avenue, testified that the deceased came to her house Tuesday morning; he staggered in the doorway and fell; said his wife had treated him badly and he was sick; the husband of the witness applied to the Mayor and the Poor authorities to have the deceased taken off their hands, but nothing was done, and Miller died at their house Thursday evening. Deceased came to the house on another occasion, about three weeks ago, and complained that his wife and stepchildren treated him badly. Witness had known deceased for twenty years; he worked at raising sunken coal flats.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the deceased, was sworn and testified that her husband left home last Tuesday; had no trouble with him that day; he said last week that he would take his life; threatened to kill himself last May; he had poison last Friday and Alderman Bolster's policeman took it from him; Tuesday he complained of being sick. He was fifty-four the 12th day of June last. He only worked fourteen days during the past year, and think he was a little light in the head. We lived at No. 80 First street, Allegheny.

Mr. Nicholas Pool, who lived in the house with deceased and his family—in adjoining rooms—testified that Miller and his step-children did not get along very well; his wife put him in jail not very long ago for surety of the peace. Miller frequently said he would kill himself.

Daniel Rasp—Live next door to Mrs. Weisner; Thursday evening Mrs. W. called me in, saying the man was dying; went in and found he was dead. Last April saw deceased on the street; he asked a policeman to go home with him to get his clothes; he said his wife had him in the Workhouse, and he would not live with her. They made up their trouble at that time.

Several of the jury said it would be necessary to get further evidence in the case before they could agree on a verdict. It was important to have the testimony of Alderman Bolster's officer, who it was said took a bottle containing poison away from deceased. The Coroner accordingly adjourned the investigation till Monday evening, when further testimony will be heard.

THE FIRE AT BRADDOCK.

The Owner of One of the Buildings Arrested for Arson.

The fire at Braddock, mention of which was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, occurred between twelve and one o'clock Thursday morning. It originated in a small frame dwelling owned by P. Miller McGurk. This building was unoccupied, which makes it probable that an incendiary caused the fire.

From McGurk's house—which was totally destroyed, and insured for its full value—the flames communicated to the buildings on both sides. The building immediately adjoining on the west was a double frame dwelling, owned by Mr. Fauwell. It was occupied by two families, who succeeded in saving nearly all of their household effects. On the east side of McGurk's house was the frame dwelling of Mr. L. Lochenour, a shoemaker, and adjoining this was a brick store room and a frame dwelling in the rear, both of which were unoccupied. The store room was gutted, while the dwelling was entirely destroyed. The total loss will probably reach $7,000, only a portion of which is covered by insurance.

McGurk, the owner of the structure, was suspected of being the incendiary, and he was arrested yesterday at his residence in East Liberty, on a warrant issued by Squire Russell, of Braddock. The accused was in Braddock as late as ten o'clock Thursday night, but was not seen during the fire. He was brought to the city yesterday and lodged in the Central station, but was subsequently sent to Braddocks for examination before Fire Marshal Livingston. It is stated that a house belonging to McGurk, located in the upper part of the borough, was set on fire about five months since.

FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

Fire Marshal Livingston made a thorough examination of the premises yesterday and examined nine or ten witnesses. It came out in the testimony that McGurk left Braddock at 10:45 on the night of the fire, and the fire was discovered at twelve. On the 14th of May an unoccupied house in the borough, belonging to McGurk, was set on fire. The house burned Thursday night was insured in the Etna, of Hartford, for $1,500. Witnesses testified that it was worth about $1,000.

McGurk boarded at the St. James Hotel, where he was arrested. The Fire Marshal held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial on a charge of arson.

Graebe's house was a two-story frame, and was insured for $1,000 in the Allemania. The building was entirely destroyed.

The house of Mrs. Stein, which was also totally destroyed, was a two-story brick with a frame addition. Insured in the Allemania for $3,000.

Mr. Fawcett's building was a two-story frame, in which was a drug store. The building is a total loss, and was insured for nearly its full value.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Man Run Over at the Penn Avenue Railroad Crossing and Has Both Legs Cut Off.

A horrible accident occurred about eleven o'clock last night at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad crossing, on Penn avenue. Mr. John Rabel, a brewer, residing on Chestnut street, Allegheny, was on his way home at the time mentioned, and at the crossing he attempted to get on a train of cars which was moving in the direction of the railro